



Quemerford Gate Cottage, Quemerford Gate, Calne, SN11 8UL



A Historic Buildings Statement

November/December 2025

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1. INTRODUCTION

Quemerford Gate Cottage is a listed later 17th century cottage between Calne and Cherhill in the hamlet of Quemerford. It was evidently built as a substantial small 2-cell yeoman farmhouse with lands amounting to around 47 acres in 1728 when it belonged to Stephen Street. In common with farming practice in the later 18th century, its lands were merged with those of Hayle Farm by c1800, probably under Thomas Hancock, and between 1844 -1886 it was converted into two separate dwellings, with the larger rooms divided to form smaller rooms. It is now restored to its original form as one house typical of the local vernacular style. Built in chalkstone rubble with a traditional lobby-entry plan form, it retains a long-straw thatched roof. The main elevation of the house faces south-east, taken as south for the purposes of this report.

2. SUMMARY OF MAIN POINTS

- A two-roomed traditional rubblestone and longstraw thatch yeoman farmhouse of the late 17th century using local chalkstone
- Baffle or lobby entry plan typical of farmhouses and cottages towards the east side of Wiltshire
- A separate farm of around 47 acres in 1728 until merged with Hayle Farm c.1800
- Divided into two dwellings between 1844 and 1866
- Original features still extant are:
 - the baffle entry plan with rooms either side
 - two rear windows with original chamfered and stopped long lintels
 - three windows with square leaded glazing
 - remains of a probable quartered ceiling in the living room
- The west end fireplace must be a secondary feature to serve the west end room when the living room was divided, perhaps even before it was two dwellings
- Significant patches of refacing to the chalkstone are evident on all four exterior faces
- An application is proposed to replace the windows with replica double-glazed units, take down the two concrete block porches formerly serving the house when divided into two, and to relocate the kitchen to the west end of the house in order to make the best use of the main rooms.
- The removal of the inappropriate post-1973 front porch is also proposed

3. INSTRUCTION

In accordance with instruction by Peter Hitchings, a historical appraisal of Quemerford Gate Cottage was undertaken in November/December 2025. The results, incorporated in the following report, present a photographic and textual record of the building as it

now stands, supported by survey drawings, map and documentary evidence where relevant. This is followed by cautious archaeological interpretation.

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4. PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

This report is intended to provide supporting information to assist in determining a building application in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework¹ paragraph 128 which states:

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Building Recorders: Report prepared by Steve Hobbs, Phyl Martin, Peter Filtness, Julia Brickell & Dorothy Treasure at Wiltshire Buildings Record, Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre, Cocklebury Road, Chippenham, Wiltshire SN15 3QN Tel. 01249 705508 email to: dorothytreasure@wiltshire.gov.uk

Survey Drawings: Gerald Steer November 2025

6. DESIGNATIONS

Quemerford Gate Cottage does not occur within any designated conservation area.

It falls within the western boundary with Wiltshire's Landscape Character Area 15: Cherhill Downs. This area is characterised by open chalk downland suitable for pasture

¹ Department for Communities and Local Government, 27th March 2012

and arable farming, with scarce settlement pattern. This area is also part of the Wessex Downs AONB which is perceived to be of particular landscape value:

4.297 The area is located within the Wessex Downs AONB and is therefore perceived to be of particular landscape value. The whole area has a rural character and has very little settlement. The open, exposed and simple nature of the valleyed scarp and the exposed downs mean that virtually no development would be acceptable in this area apart from that essential to agricultural use. This would need to be sited in discreet areas well screened from view, in valley bottoms.²

In a national context, Quemerford Gate Cottage sits within National Character Area 116: Berkshire & Marlborough Downs³.

7. MAP REGRESSION



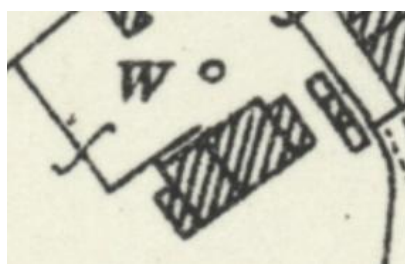
Current mapping



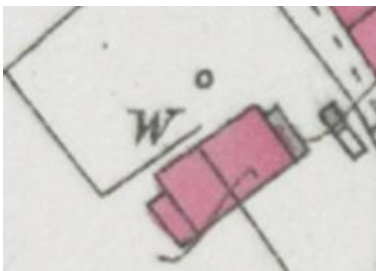
1948



1938



1924



1886



1840s

² North-Wiltshire-Landscape-Character-Assessment-[Avon Valley](#)

³ [Berks and Marl250215HP \(1\).pdf](#)

8. HISTORY

Printed sources; *Victoria County History of Wiltshire* vol 17 Calne (London, 2002) (VCH) (British History Online www.british-history.ac.uk/vhc/wilts/vol17 accessed 14 Nov 2025).
A Medieval rural settlement at Quemerford (Historic England ref 1017056, 1999).
Settlement Earthworks at Quemerford, Calne, N Smith & D Field, (Historic England 2000).
Wiltshire and Somerset Woollen Mills. K Rogers (Passold, 1976)
Community History Pages: Calne; Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre
Documentary sources (WSA) are held at Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre

Quemerford

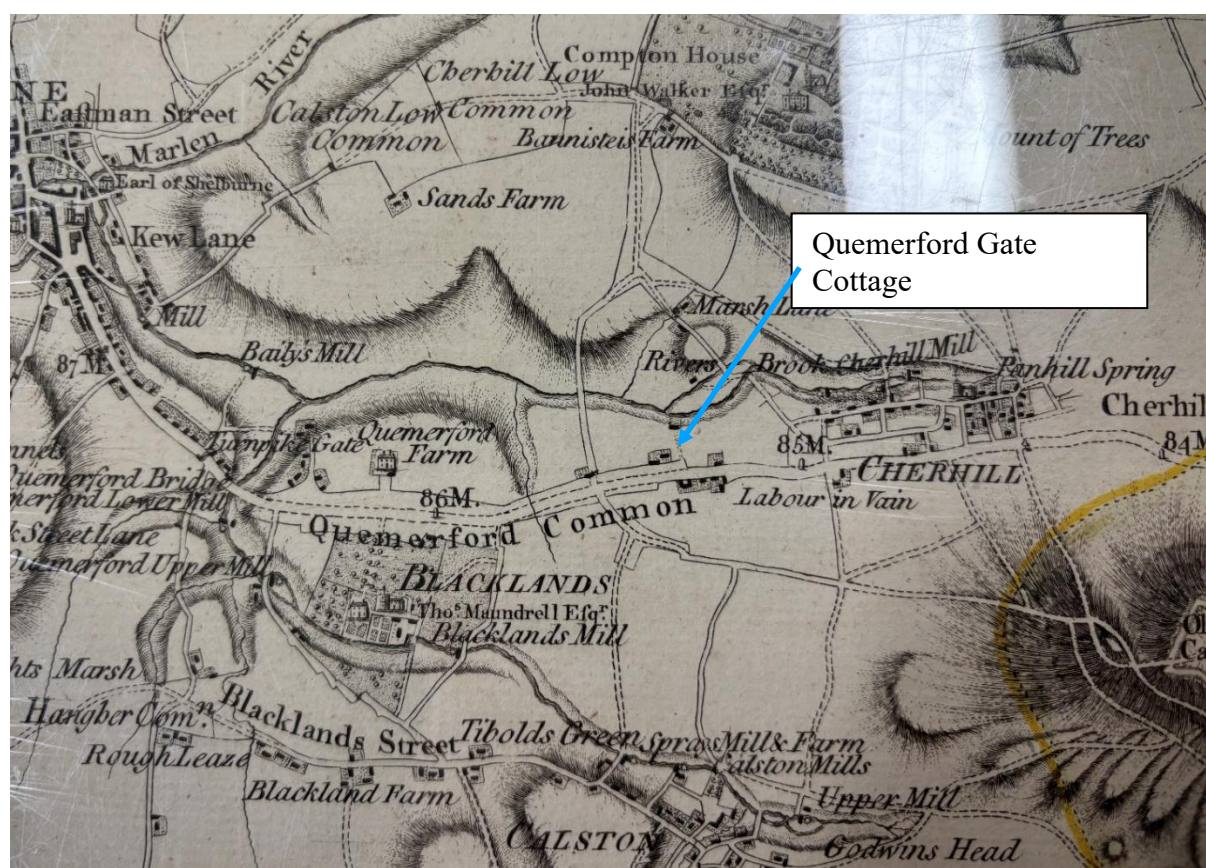


Fig.1 Extract from Andrews & Dury map of Wiltshire, dated 1773

Quemerford was a tithing within the parish of Calne, lying to the south-east of the town running from London Road towards Cherhill. 45 persons over the age of 14 were assessed for poll tax in 1377, suggesting a population of about 65. In 1841 the population was 635. Two versions of the origins of first element of Quemerford have been put forward; from the Anglo-Saxon personal name Cynemaer; a Celtic place name based on the Welsh cymmer meaning a confluence of two streams. Quemerford Farm, stands on a knoll near the junction of the river Marden and River's Brook, and such sites were favoured settlement locations particularly in pre-history. A holloway leading from

the farmhouse to River's Brook may represent a crossing to a mill or other structure. A medieval settlement has been identified to the south of Quemerford farm on both sides of a track that runs onto Blackland Park. This suggests that the earliest settlement was in this area, and probably declined as buildings were increasingly sited on the London Road, which was turnpiked in 1708. These included a toll house with turnpike gate and the Talbot, a public house first mentioned in 1822. A bridge had apparently been built at Quemerford by 1391, when a burgess⁴ of Bristol gave money to maintain it on the road between Calne and Cherhill. The earliest mention of Quemerford is 1199, when it is recorded in its modern form, but it also occurs as Comerford in 1476, reflecting the confusion between the initial c and q, for which there are a few other examples across the country.

There were two open fields in Quemerford, both on the higher ground to the east: South field, of around 168 acres crossed by the London-Bristol road, lay immediately south and west of Cherhill village, and North field, which occupied the whole of Bore Down at 149 acres. In 1844 Quemerford's agricultural land comprised about 1,000 acres, half of which was arable, and the other half meadow and pasture. By then the farms had been consolidated into larger holdings.

Calne was an important centre of the woollen cloth industry in Wiltshire with 13 clothiers based there in the late 18th century. The earliest of three fulling mills at Quemerford was standing in 1515, south of London Road near the mansion house of the Chivers family. (Fulling was the process of felting the woollen cloth to make it solid so that it will tear rather than unravel and remained the only mechanised process in the manufacture of cloth until the late 18th century). Quemerford mill was rebuilt c.1800 as a water-powered cloth factory with a wheel 18 ft. wide and 9 ft. in diameter; a steam engine was added in 1815⁵. It was the only steam powered factory in Calne and in 1835 employed over 120 people. By 1848 cloth making had ceased. The building was converted to a residence c1980. It was not unusual for mills to have stocks for fulling and millstones for grinding corn, both processes working either successively or even concurrently. Hole mill, just north of Quemerford Farm, was described as clothing mill in the early 19th century and as a disused paper mill on the OS 1:2,500 map (1886).

Holy Trinity church was built in 1852-3 as a chapel of ease of Calne church⁶. In 1251 the Abbot of Pershore claimed the right to nominate a chaplain to serve chapel at Quemerford, but this is the only evidence of its existence. In 1867 a school was built on the north side of the London road between Calne and Quemerford. In 1858 a dame

⁴ A freeman with certain privileges, usually wealthy

⁵ [Quemerford Mill, Calne - 1247355 | Historic England](#)

⁶ [Church of the Holy Trinity, Calne - 1270942 | Historic England](#)

school had 20-30 pupils. In the 20th century the built-up area of Calne was extended south-east to the Marden at Quemerford, which has become a suburb of the town.

Quemerford Gate Cottage

A map and schedule of tithable lands dated 1728, in the Bowood House archives (not examined for this report, but studied by the editor of the Victoria County History (VCH) to write an account of Quemerford), shows ten dispersed farms on the north side of the London Road (A4) running up towards Cherhill (**figs.2 & 3**). The property which is the subject of this research appears to have been one of them: 'East of Hayle Farm an early 18th-century house of stone and thatch, which was standing in 1999, was part of a small farmstead in 1728 ... Quemerford Gate Farm was built immediately east of it in the mid-18th century'⁷. Consolidation into larger units is a common feature in the development of farming from the late 18th and this appears to have been the case with the property under investigation which had been subsumed into Hayle farm by 1800. Due to this consolidation it becomes difficult to identify the separate occupiers of the property.

The evidence of the Calne tithe map and 1st edition OS map 1:2,500, suggest that it was converted into a pair of cottages, i.e. between 1844 and 1886. It is possible that the property was sub-let to labourers who worked for the tenant of Hayle farm both before and after its division into two cottages.

⁷ [Calne: Calne outside the town | British History Online](#)



777	Middle Rampart	Ac	1	3	15	Joseph Deplan	G. H. W. Henning
778	Water Mead	Ac	4	2	"	"	"
779	Ship in Low Leaze	Ac	"	"	11	"	"
780	Part of Swaneyford Common	Ac	1	1	0	"	"
781	Great Rampart	Ac	4	"	4	"	"
782	House, Garden, Barn and Yard	"	1	2	0	"	"
783	Orchard	Ac	"	2	22	"	"

Figs.2 & 3 Map and schedule, 1828 (WSA 3302/42L, G18/1/15 plot 782). Note barn close by on the east

A fairly complete history of the ownership of the property can be taken back to 1728 with some degree of confidence, though a record of the early tenants occupying it is absent. A map of the parish of Calne by Thomas Cruse, land surveyor of Warminster, surveyed in 1827 and 1828 with a book of reference records George Heneage Walker Heneage as owner and Joseph Pepler as occupier (WSA 3302/42L, G18/1/15 plot 782) (fig.).

George Heneage Walker Heneage 17 July 1799 – 21 September 1875

Heneage was a Conservative politician who was MP for Devizes in 1838¹. Born George Heneage Wyld, he obtained a warrant to secure the lineage and privileges of the Walker Heneage line, and was able to inherit Compton House, set in 200 acres of ground, just to the north of Quemerford in the parish of Compton Bassett (fig.4), at age 19. During his ownership, much of the village of Compton Bassett was rebuilt in vernacular style. An image of Heneage can be seen on the Compton Bassett History website¹.



Fig.4 Compton House, postcard, earlier 20th century

Joseph Pepler 1783-?1835

Little is known about Joseph Pepler, except he was born in Calne in 1783¹. As was common in those days, a son called Joseph, born previously to James and Mary Pepler died in infancy and the name was passed onto a son born subsequently (**figs.6 & 7**). In 1835 Rebecca Smith was jailed for a month at the Devizes House of Correction for the destruction of a wooden fence on Pepler's property¹. The date of his death is unknown. The semi-circular enclosure in front of the barn in 1728 during his ownership possibly indicates an area to lunge horses¹. (Info Pamela Slocombe). Pepler appears as occupier of a property called late Streets (**fig.9**) (identified as Quemerford Gate Cottage) together with Hayle farm between 1826 and 1831. In c1840 it was known as 'The Hail' (**fig.5**).



Fig.5 Extract from Calne Tithe Map of 1844

This is a handwritten entry from the Calne register of baptisms, marriages, and burials for the year 1782. The text is written in a cursive script. It reads: 'April Burials at Calne 1782 — 1 Mary Wife of George Baines Lab. — 4 Joseph Son of James Pepler Farmer —'. The entry is dated April and lists two burials: Mary, wife of George Baines, a laborer, and Joseph, son of James Pepler, a farmer.

This is a handwritten entry from the Calne register of baptisms, marriages, and burials for the year 1783. The text is written in a cursive script. It reads: '30 Joseph Son of James & Mary Farmer born April 25th Pepler'. The entry is dated April 30th and records the birth of Joseph, son of James and Mary Pepler, a farmer, on April 25th.

Figs.6 & 7 Extract from Calne register of baptisms, marriages & burials from 1782 and 1783 respectively for James Pepler⁸

⁸ [AncestryInstitution.com](https://www.ancestryinstitution.com) - Wiltshire, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812

George Spackman was the occupier of both farms in 1844 (WSA T/A Calne), and at the time of the 1841 census he was recorded as living at Hayle farm. By 1851 he was farming 350 acres from Hayle farm, employing ten labourers and five boys. He died at Quemerford in 1859 aged 64.



Fig.8 Tithe map, 1844 (WSA T/A Calne) and see appendix 3

Names of Proprietors.	Names of Occupiers.	Names or Description of Estates or Property.	Sums Assessed and Exonerated.	Sums Assessed and not Exonerated.
		<i>Prot. for</i>	<i>11 6 5½</i>	<i>47 12 1½</i>
<i>M^r Lewis</i>	<i>Jos^t Bailey & Co</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>5 8</i>
<i>Thos^r Rutherford</i>	<i>Himself</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>2 ..</i>
<i>Thos^r Stretch</i>	<i>Himself</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>4 ..</i>
<i>G^t H^t Hencage</i>	<i>Joseph Hepler</i>	<i>Lake Meads</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>3 ..</i>
<i>Thos^r Button</i>	<i>Thos^r Heatherell</i>	<i>The Lamb</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>4 6</i>
<i>Late W^r Pinniger</i>	<i>Uriah Hill & others</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>2 8</i>
<i>Rachael Stanton's Repts</i>	<i>Themselves & others</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>6 ..</i>
<i>Jos^t Mills's Repts</i>	<i>Themselves</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>1 6</i>
<i>Thos^r Button</i>	<i>Burgeys & others</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>16 ..</i>
<i>Benj^r Lawrence</i>	<i>Himself</i>	<i>House &c</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>2 ..</i>
<i>..</i>	<i>Weston & another</i>	<i>New Houses</i>	<i>.. ..</i>	<i>2 ..</i>
		<i>..</i>	<i>11 6 5½</i>	<i>52 18 8½</i>

Fig.9 Land Tax Assessment for late Streets, 1828 (WSA A1/345/70)

Pepler appears as occupier of a property called late Streets together with Hayle farm between 1826 and 1831. Earlier tenants of the farm were George Gundry, 1814-1825 (also the tenant of Hayle farm from 1800), John Horton, 1795-1813 and John Hunt, 1788-1794. Mr Wyld was the owner in 1824 and GHW Heneage from 1825. John Hancock, owner from 1804 until 1823, succeeded Thomas Hancock, owner from 1794, whose will was proved in 1803 (TNA PROB 11/1402/332). Revd James Mayo was the owner between 1789 and 1793. James Mayo, owner from 1774 to 1789. In his will, proved in 1789, James Mayo elder, clerk, of Calne bequeathed an estate at Quemerford which he had 'sometime purchased of — Street' to trustees charged sell it (WSA P26/1162). (WSA A1/345/70 land tax assessments (LTA), 1780-1831; 1312/6,7, Calne parish poor rates, 1757-1800).

George Gundry, 1814-1825 (also the tenant of Hayle farm from 1800). He is described in the register of electors as a yeoman of Calne. Gundry married Ruth Clark in 1806 in Calne, and they had at least one child, Anne, who was baptized in Blackland in 1810 (**fig.10**). He died in 1848 in Heddington, leaving his substantial holdings of farmlands and property in Heddington, Calne and Rowde to his brothers William and John, and to his son, also John. His will was proved in 1849 with Anne Pepler as witness to his second codicil (**see appendix 1**).

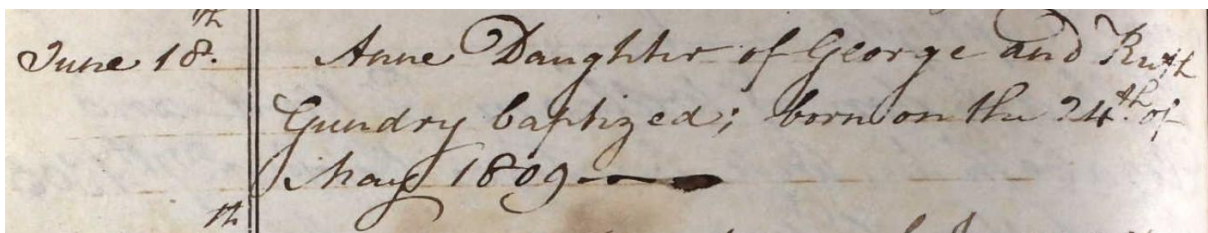


Fig.10 Entry from register of baptisms in Blackland parish, 1810

John Horton, 1795-1813 leased Quemerford Gate Cottage amongst other lands (**fig.11**). It was also part of a larger portfolio of holdings on which Horton owed £64 in land tax in 1798 (**see appendix 1**). At that time the Land Tax register indicates that Thomas Hancock owned Quemerford Gate Cottage, then worth £3.15s.6d in land tax

No. of Register.	Names of Proprietors.	Names of Occupiers.	Sums Assessed.			Date of Contract.
			£.	s.	d.	
		<i>Do</i>				
		<i>Mr Horton the Farm</i>	4	15	6	
		<i>Mr Tho^d Hancock Do Late Streets</i>	3	"	"	

Fig.11 Extract from Land Tax for Quemerford, dated 1798

John Hunt, 1788-1794. A John Hunt, perhaps the same lessee of Quemerford Gate Cottage married Mary Kinsford in 1777 at Cherhill, and secondly Keziah Prior in Calne in 1800, presumably after the former had died. He left his estate comprising a number of properties in Cherhill in his will, about 1807, including the Black Horse, to his wife Keziah.

<i>George Gundry</i>	<i>Headington</i>	<i>June 3</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>G. J. Ward</i> <i>Rector of</i> <i>Headington</i>
No. 178				

Fig.12 Church of England deaths and burials register; George Gundry 1848⁹

The research notes of the editor of the VCH account of Quemerford refer to an estate of 47 acres in Quemerford held by **Stephen Street** (11a. of pasture, 3a of arable and 31a in the common field) in the schedule of 1728 at Bowood (WSA 1946A/2/8/2). Calne parish poor rates record Mr Street as owner in 1757, then Mrs Street from 1759 until 1771 (no rates for 1772-3) (WSA 1312/6).

In 1814 John Hancock, Marlborough, esquire, granted a seven-year lease to George Gundry, Quemerford, yeoman, of a house, barn & cottage and land called Streets Lands, 51a. (WSA 435/2/3). This is evidently the property traced through the Land Tax Assessments and poor rates.

A sale particular, dated 1819, of c 50a in three lots held by George Gundry owned by John Hancock under a lease due to expire in 1822 is annotated with purchaser, Mr Heneage (**fig.13**). The property is not referred to as late Streets, but the same fields as recorded in 1828 and 1844 and the expiry date of the lease give a strong indication that

⁹ [AncestryInstitution.com](https://www.ancestryinstitution.com) - Wiltshire, England, Church of England Deaths and Burials, 1813-1924

it refers to that property. It would appear that no sale took place then, but that the details were reused when Heneage purchased the estate either in 1822 or 1823.

LOT V
A FREEHOLD ESTATE,
SITUATE AT QUEMERFORD, NEAR CALNE,

In the Occupation of Mr. GEORGE GUNDRY, under a Lease, including Lots 6 & 7, which expires at Michaelmas, 1822,
at the yearly Rent of £90.

	A.	R.	P.
A Farm-House, Barn, and other Outbuildings, and Orchard.....	0	2	0
Allotment in Quemerford Common.....Meadow.....	1	0	0
The Two Marshes.....Ditto.....	6	0	0
Barn Ground.....Arable.....	3	3	0
Water Meadow.....Meadow.....	5	0	0
Lower Little Ground.....Arable.....	1	1	0
Mill Ground.....Ditto.....	2	0	0
Picked Ground.....Ditto.....	1	2	0
Upper Airing Ground.....Ditto.....	2	3	0
Lower Ditto.....Ditto.....	3	1	0
Total.....	27	0	0

1280

1280
Mr. Heneage

Fig.13 Sale Particular of part of late Streets, 1819 (WSA 1409/11/1)

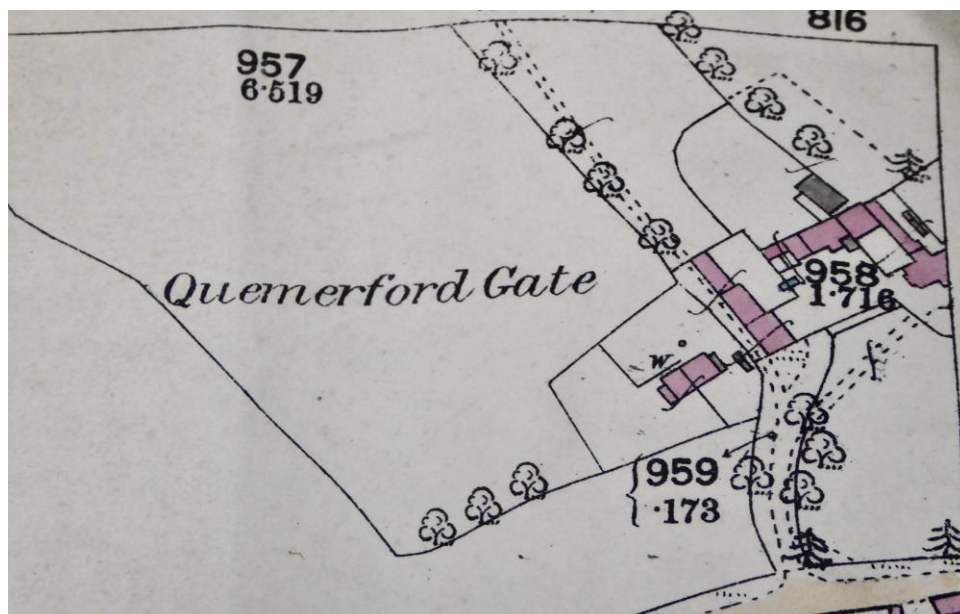


Fig.14 OS 1: 2,500 (1886). The property now divided into two

The 1910 Finance Act record (WSA L8/1/37, L8/10/27 (map 27.10) shows the cottages as a separate hereditament (258) owned by Major Heneage and occupied by James Cleverly (**figs.15 & 16**). However, its extent is merged with that of hereditament 259 (a total of 1a 28p), occupied by Thomas Dew, suggesting that they were adjacent hereditaments. It is possible that there was an error in the compilation of the map. The maps are undergoing conservation and it was not possible to consult them to confirm this, but it seems entirely feasible.

Census returns for Quemerford Gate allow the occupants to be traced over a thirty-year period, based on the assumption that they remained in the same properties:

1881

James Cleverly 32 agricultural labourer (ag lab), born (b) Calne; wife Hannah, 31, b Malmesbury, Levi, scholar, 8, Charles, 6, William, 1

Thomas Dew, 70, ag lab, wife Mary, 71. Parents of Thomas Dew, who was baptised in Cherhill 24 Apr 1842 (Parish register, accessed via Ancestry)

1891

James Cleverly, cowman, 41, Hannah, 40, b Malmesbury, Levi, 19, William, Lilian, 6. Thomas Dew, 49, ag lab, b QG, Mary, 46, b Calne

1901

Henry J[ames] Cleverly, 51, ag lab, b Green Lane, Calne, Hannah, 52, b Brokenborough Thomas Dew, 59, ag lab, Mary, 59; Matilda Hawkins, 79, mother in law, b Brokenborough

1911

James Cleverly, 60, farm labourer Hannah, 60; married 40 years; had 4 children all living Thomas Dew, 69, farmer of a smallholding, Mary, 64, married 42 years, two children, both dead

Godfrey Albert Elkin, 11, visitor, b Edgware Rd London.

The property remained in the ownership of the Heneage family until 1929, when it was sold off together with Hayle farm.

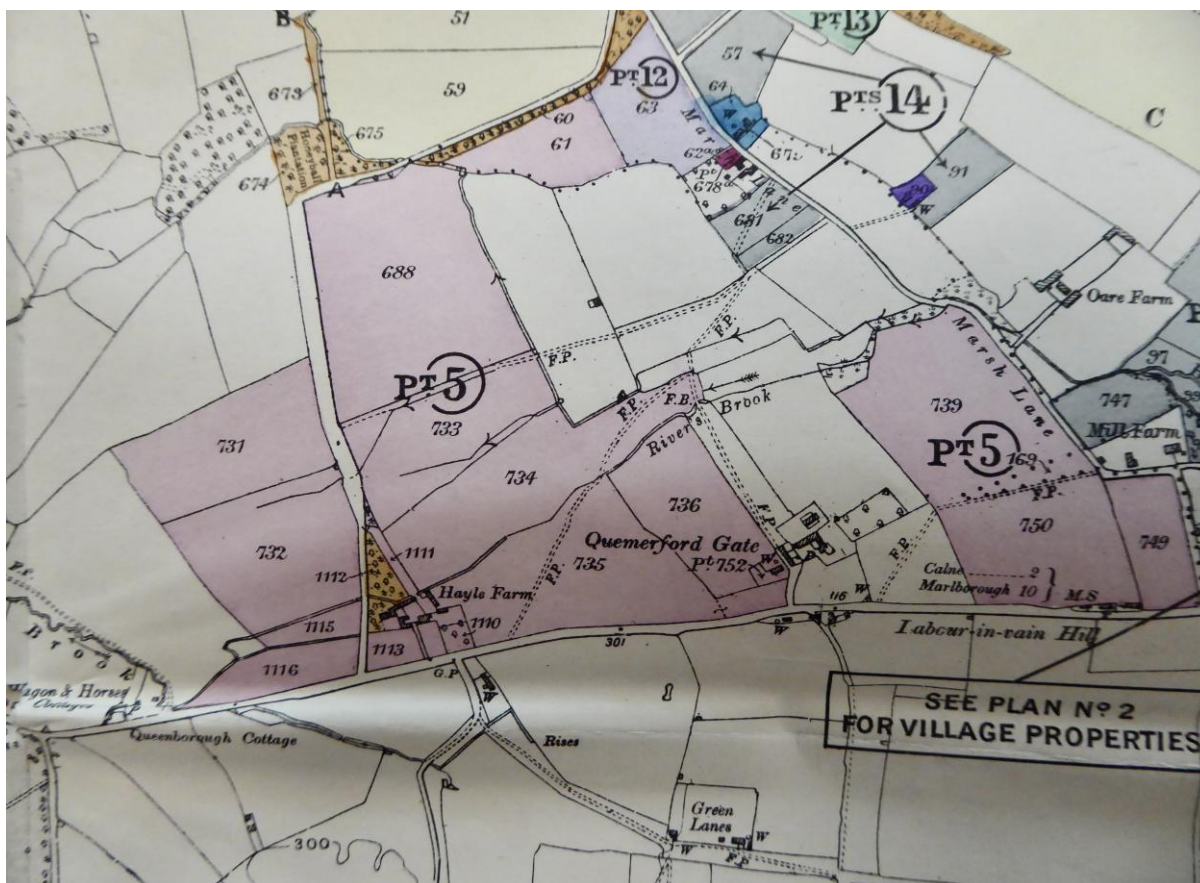


Fig.17 Map of the sale of the property in 1929 (WSA 1008/6)

The properties were later known as 2 and 3 Quemerford Gate in electoral registers for the 1960's and a sale particular of 1974, when Edward English was the occupant of 2 and James Cook of 3. (See appendix and (WSA A1/355 passim, 1409/15/152).

The property, later known as Quemerford Gate farm, c60a, was owned by Thomas Poynder in the second quarter of the 19th century; it was occupied by Joseph Rivers in 1828 and Benjamin Kington in 1844. It was an entirely separate holding and there is no evidence that it was combined with the property until after 1929. (WSA WSA 3302/42L, G18/1/15 plot 785; T/A Calne).

Between 1929 and 1950 the owners of Quemerford Gate Farm had acquired the two cottages and they remained in the joint ownership of Aubry Cove from 1950 until they were sold off to Byron and Jennifer Horton in 1976 (owners' deeds). The cottages were subsequently restored to a single property.

THE COTTAGES
known as
2 & 3 Quemerford Gate



A pair of extremely attractive whitewashed stone built, wired thatch roof cottages. Both are let unfurnished at the rents set out below. Notice is included in the tenancy agreements that case 12 of the Third Schedule of the Rent Act 1968 applies to the tenancies.

No 2 Quemerford Gate. Let to Mr. Edward English at £6 per week the Landlord paying all rates and water charges, the Tenant being responsible for internal repairs and decorations.

ACCOMMODATION

ENTRANCE LOBBY Telephone installed subject to G.P.O. regulations.

BATHROOM with bath (H&C), wash basin (H&C), Flush W.C., Airing Cupboard with electric immersion heater.

LIVING ROOM (16' $\times$ 10' 3") with tiled fireplace, beamed ceiling.

DINING ROOM (12' $\times$ 10' 3") Tiled fireplace.

STUDY (12' $\times$ 8'). **KITCHEN** Glazed sink (H&C). Walk-in **LARDER**.

FIRST FLOOR BEDROOMS (16' 9" $\times$ 9' 10") and (10' 6" $\times$ 9' 3").

GARDEN SHED and **FUEL STORE** outside.

No. 3 Quemerford Gate. Let to James Cook at £3.75 per week. Landlord paying rates and water charges. Tenant responsible for internal repair and decorations.

ACCOMMODATION Entrance Lobby to **KITCHEN** with glazed sink (H&C) Electric cooker panel.

LIVING ROOM (16' 3" × 11' 3") Tiled fireplace.

BATHROOM with panelled bath (H&C), pedestal wash basin (H&C). Separate **TOILET** with flush W.C.

FIRST FLOOR: BEDROOM (1) (11' 6" × 8' 6") with Dressing Room/Nursery off (8' 9" × 7' 9").

BEDROOM (2) (15' × 8' 9") with Airing cupboard and electric immersion heater.

OUTSIDE: GARDEN SHED and **FUEL STORE**.

The properties share a **DOUBLE GARAGE** (18' × 16' 3").

SERVICES Mains water, electricity and drainage.

OUTGOINGS No. 2:—Net Rateable Value £109. Current annual Rates payable £33.47.
No. 3:—Net Rateable Value £96. Current Annual rates payable £29.47.

THE LANDS

Level, fertile and excellent grazing or arable land, with water to every field. There is also considerable road frontage to the A4, and Marsh Lane, Cherhill.

Water is available to tanks in the majority of the fields.

SCHEDULE

<i>O.S. Parcel No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Total Area</i>
65d	Permanent Pasture	2.202
746	Pasture	0.404
61g	Permanent Pasture	6.874
Pt61i		
61h		
65g	Permanent Pasture	9.357
751		
739		
740	Permanent Pasture	12.080
169		
Pt65h	Farm House, Building, Farm Cottages, Track & Garden	1.914
Pt753	Permanent Pasture	4.419
Pt763		
Pt750	Permanent Pasture	8.210

OUTGOINGS Tithe Redemption Annuity:—£17.66. Total 45.460

NOTE: A further 95 acres of nearby land will be offered on the same day.

Figs. 18a & 18b Sale particular, 1974 (WSA1409/15/152)

The 1841 census is the earliest source that this research found to Quemerford Gate. Ten households were then described as being at Quemerford Gate, of which the heads of eight were agricultural labourers and two were farmers. The origin of this name is

unclear. There is no field of that name in the tithe apportionment of 1844. Furthermore, there is no evidence of a turnpike gate in the vicinity. A gate existed near the bridge over the river Marden. Under the 1812 Enclosure Award the access lane to the main road was described as a private way 30 ft wide for the exclusive use of messrs Hancock and Gosling (WSA 1409/11/1) (**fig.19**). There may have been a gate at some point into Quemerford Common, but there is no documentary evidence of this and this seems improbable. Perhaps it acquired the name due to its proximity to the boundary with Cherhill as an indication of the division between the parishes. In 1934 Quemerford Gate was transferred to Cherhill.

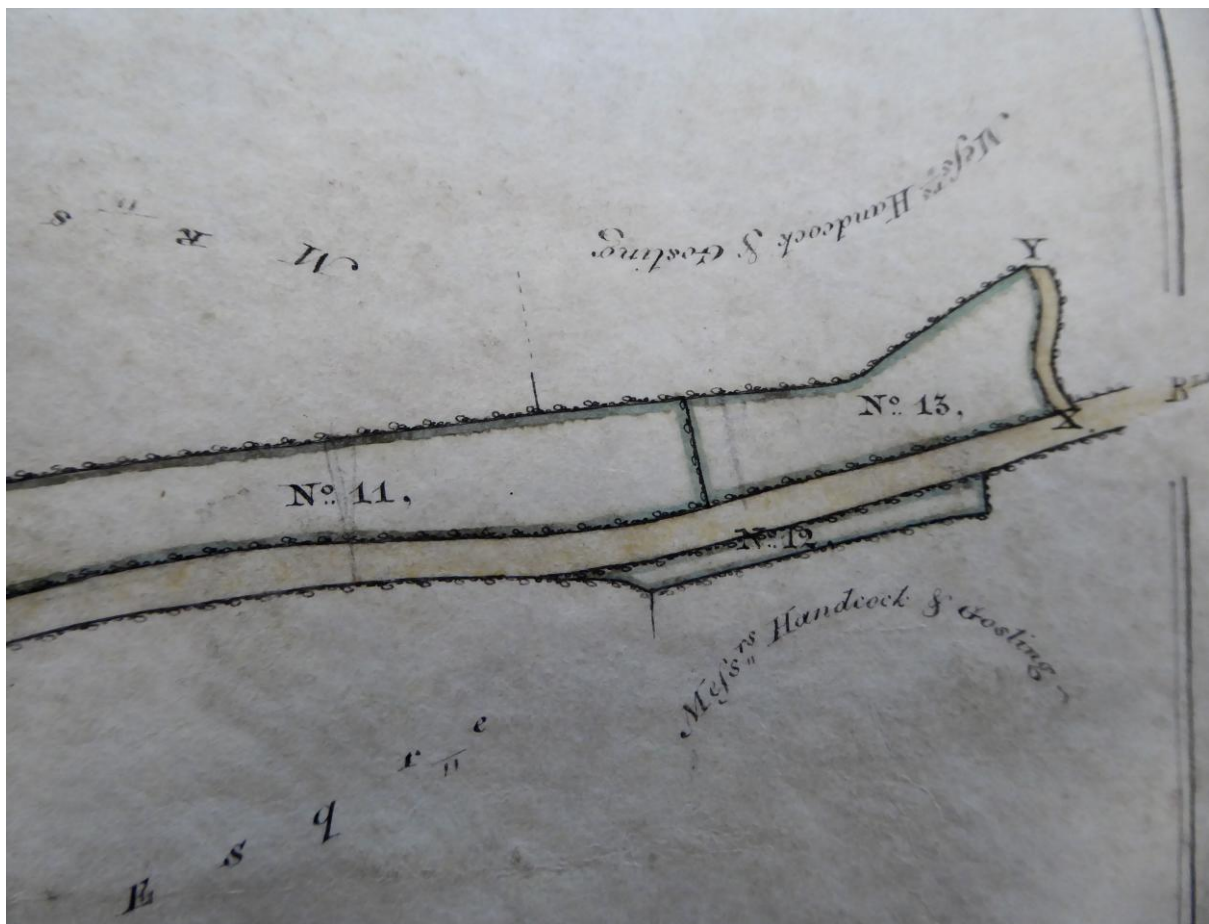


Fig.19 Quemerford Common Enclosure award, 1812 showing the private way X-Y (WSA 1409/11/1)

9. Evolution of Quemerford Gate Cottage

Late 17th century

The house now listed as Quemerford Gate Cottage started as a substantial 2-room farmhouse with a central lobby (baffle) entrance against the stack. At that time, the stack must have had back-to-back fireplaces, as seen at Juggler's Cottage, Cherhill¹⁰ (**fig.20**) though no evidence now remains of them at Quemerford Gate Cottage. At Juggler's Cottage there are three heated rooms with rear unheated storage. At Quemerford Gate Cottage the present living room has an additional stack at the west end, and it is strongly suspected that this is a later addition related to a division of the property into two dwellings, and the subsequent division of the living room into two smaller rooms.

Juggler's also has the same arrangement of an axial ceiling beam running parallel with the long walls. The same is seen at 25 & 26 Theobald's Green, Calstone Wellington, an earlier 17th century farmhouse, also built with chalkstone, and investigated by WBR in 2005 (**fig.21**)^{11, 12}. A stair likely existed in the same position as today, but opening from the kitchen to allow for warm air to circulate.

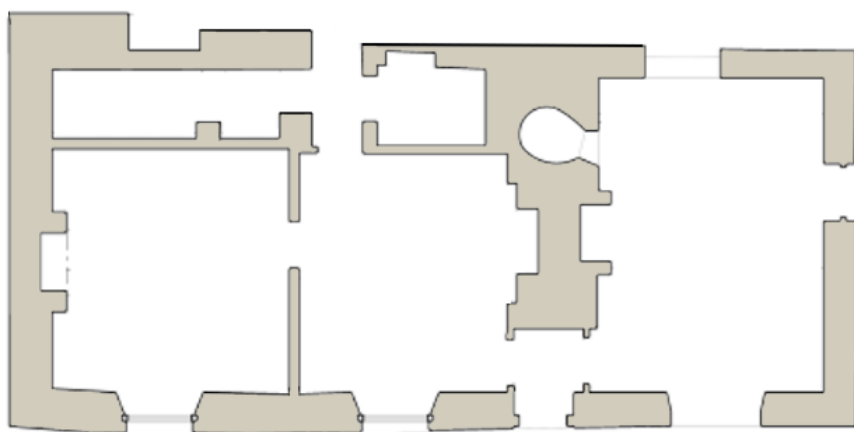


Fig.20 Ground floor plan of Juggler's Cottage, Cherhill

The large span of the ceiling beam in the living room of Quemerford Gate Cottage is now partly supported by a post. This may reflect an original partition at this point, which would have divided the space into two rather small heated rooms as at Juggler's. The cottage was divided into two dwellings between 1844-1886, and perhaps before. A boxed feature running transversely (between long walls) intersects with this beam to

¹⁰ The listed building description states 18th or 19th century probably on an earlier core [Jugglers Cottage, Cherhill - 1022455 | Historic England](#)

¹¹ WBR archive file dated 2005

¹² [25 26, Cherhill - 1239938 | Historic England](#)

form a quartered ceiling, such as the example seen at Little Lype Farmhouse dating to the earlier 17th century (**fig.22**). If a transverse beam, rather than a partition existed, it is possible that the meeting of the beams may have been decorated with a central carved boss, as reported at Elfin Cottage, Chittoe, Bromham¹³.

A continuation of the newel stair once reached the storage space in the roof, which was lit by a rear-facing dormer window.



Fig.21: 25 & 26 Theobald's Green, Calstone Wellington



Fig.22 Little Lype Farmhouse, Charlton, near Malmesbury, dating to the earlier 17th century showing plain quartered ceiling and empty recess to right for former newel stair

¹³ [Elfin Cottage, Bromham - 1033915 | Historic England](#)

Later 18th or early 19th century

Some intervention occurred at this time to address historic movement or deterioration of the soft chalkstone fabric. A transverse timber against the west gable wall has evidently been introduced, perhaps fed through the walls, to attach stabilising wall anchors. The timber plate on the front wall is small in comparison with the reused timber plate used at the rear (**figs.25 & 33**). The result of this structural movement is most apparent in the roofspace, where there are many failed timbers that have been strengthened and supported.

20th century

Until 1924¹⁴ an almost full-width extension was present against the east gable wall, possibly similar to that on the west end. On the 1886 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping this is shown greyed, as opposed to domestic pink, which indicates that this was an outbuilding, possibly a fuel shed, without an internally-communicating door originally. A partially blocked opening, now a window with fitted cupboard below was subsequently inserted, with typically modern straight rather than splayed sides.

The two rear entrance porches are not shown on historic mapping, and it is suggested that these date to after 1948, the last available mapping showing the cottages (**see map regression**).

Modern

In June 2000 BTP Horton applied to demolish the two mid-20th century porches at the rear of Quemerford Gate Cottage, in order to replace them with a utility room and sun room in a parallel extension. This was refused as being harmful to the appearance of the listed building^{15, 16}. The blockwork porches do not enhance the appearance of this listed building either, and a sensitively-designed alternative would improve this elevation visually and functionally. Modern blockwork has been applied in patches to the exterior faces of the cottage, replacing areas where the chalkstone has worn away (**figs.**).

¹⁴ Ordnance Survey, 1924 edition

¹⁵ [Planning Application: N/00/01566/LBC](#)

¹⁶ [Planning Application: N/00/01565/FUL](#)

10. ANNOTATED DRAWINGS



First Floor Plan



Suggested phasing



- Late 17th century
- ?Late 18th century
- Between 1924-1938
- After 1948
- After 1973
- Unknown

Floor plans by Gerald Steer, November 2025



Ground Floor Plan

porch after 1973



11. DESCRIPTION

Exterior:

Quemerford Gate Cottage presents as a substantial traditional 2-storey yeoman farmhouse set within grounds. The construction is of colourwashed **rubble chalkstone** in two storeys. Because of the softness of chalkstone, a number of repairs to the face in regularly-coursed replacement stone are evident, date unknown (**figs.23, 25, 26, 30, 33, 34a & 34b**). At the base of the front wall is a section of late-18th century brickwork, evidently replacing stone footings (**fig.24**).

The living room, once the principal room is at the west end, and is heated by a late 18th century, or perhaps early 19th century **chimney**, with a replacement chimney stack for a softer chalkstone stack originally there. A secondary chimney was added on the west gable end, possibly in the later 18th century, or as late as the division of the living room between 1844-1888 (**fig.34c**).

The **central door** gives onto a baffle, or lobby entry against the kitchen stack and newel stair which partly divides the living room from the kitchen. Part of the long lintel over the door is visible behind the later 20th century porch (**fig.23**). This central stack also has a 19th century brick stack replacing an earlier stone stack. The current entry for the house is now via the **rear east entrance porch**, reflecting convenience for car-parking behind the house (**fig.28**).

The house is not symmetrical, and the principal room is lit by a three-light and two single-casement **windows** at the front, and originally two 2-light casements at the back, whilst the kitchen has only one window at the front and back, with a further east gable end window inserted during the 19th century, having straight, rather than splayed sides. This window may have been necessary when the present kitchen was divided into a living room and bathroom by 1973¹⁷.

The ground floor windows almost certainly all had long chamfered lintels as seen at the rear (**figs.30 & 33**), but those on the front elevation have since been replaced or augmented by later lintels, which may also suggest a change in position. Those on the first floor at the front are set under smaller and shorter lintels under the wall-plate (**fig.23**), and at the rear they are set directly under the wall-plate itself (**figs.29 & 33**). The west bedroom is lit by a 3-light leaded casement window on the front elevation. One of only two leaded casement windows still extant at the house (**fig.25**).

The **roof** has been rethatched relatively recently in traditional long straw with sewn edges. It is half-hipped at the east end; a typical arrangement where there is no chimney stack against the gable wall. To the west is a blockwork and tile lean-to

¹⁷ Sale particular of 1973 held by Wiltshire Buildings Record

extension dating from after 1938¹⁸ with metal casements. The window lighting the roofspace on the west gable also probably dates from this period (**fig.34c**).

The sentry-box type rendered and tiled front **porch** was not present in 1973¹⁹. It hides the long lintel that was over the original front doorway (**fig.23**).

On the rear (north) elevation are two concrete block **lean-to porches** once serving the house when divided into two separate dwellings (**fig.28**). The east porch has a pantile roof. The west porch has a renewed shallow roof of concrete tiles.

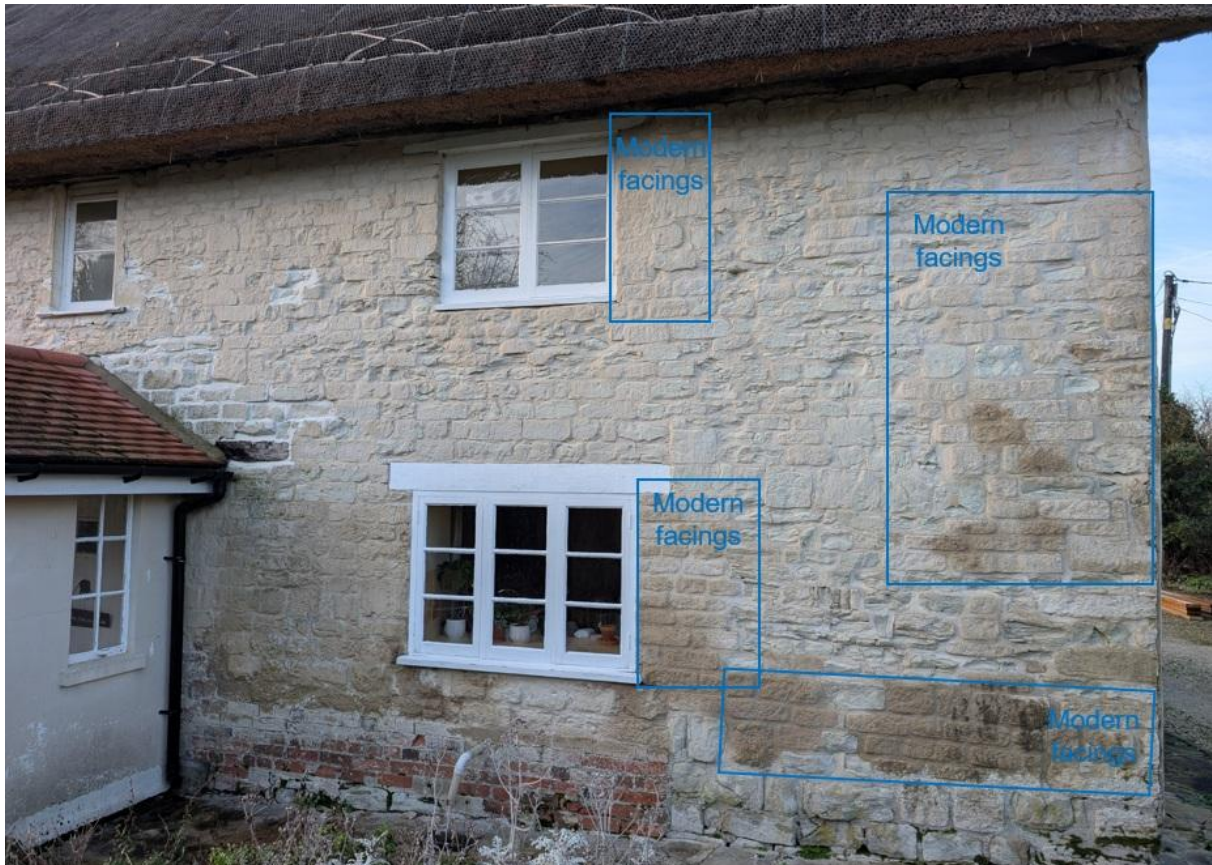


Fig.23 *Right-hand part of cottage showing patches of squared stone repair into original narrow rubblestone construction including over the lower window lintel*

¹⁸ Ordnance Survey mapping, 1938

¹⁹ Ibid.



Fig.24 Brick repair of wall footing in late 19th century or early 18th century using a form of English garden wall bond coursing. Note queen closer at right-hand end to bring the brickwork to a common edge. Note 'crazy paving' in front surrounding drain.

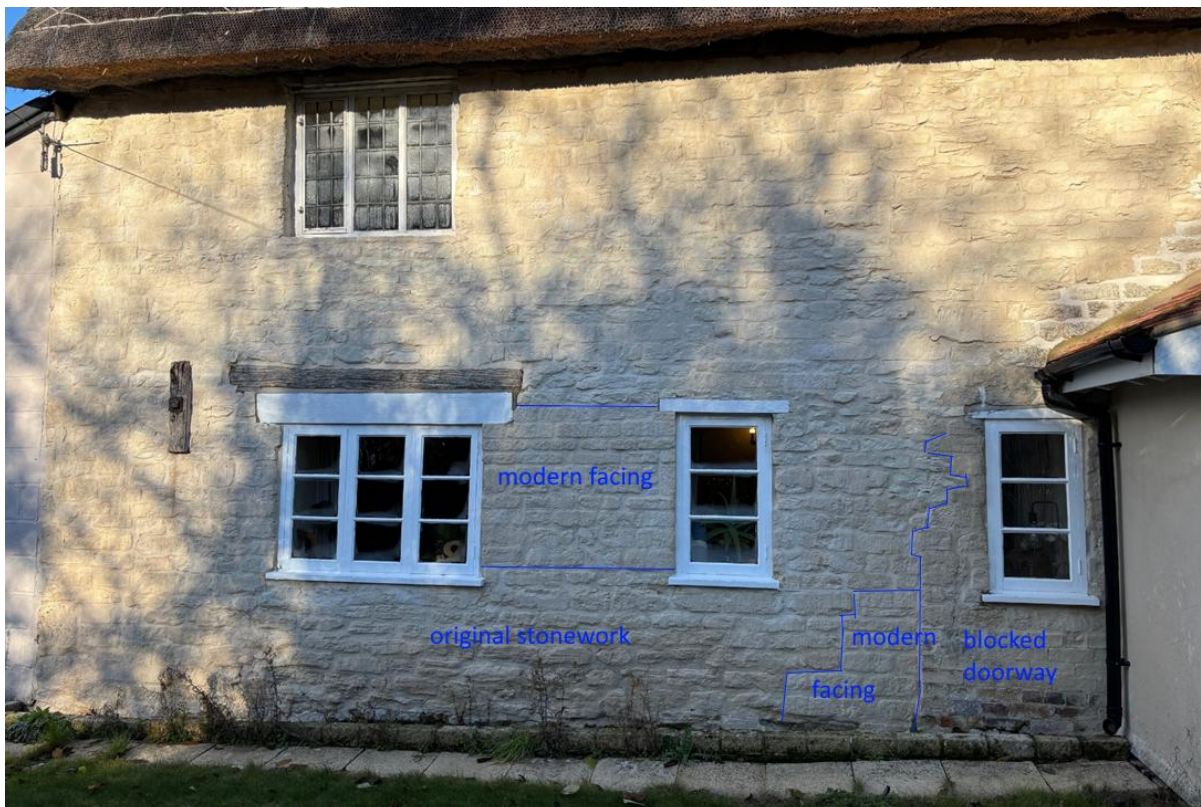


Fig.25 Left-hand part of of cottage similarly showing original rubblestone construction with repairs in regular coursed stonework. Repair in brickwork to left of porch. Note wall anchor with small timber spreader



Fig.26 Detail of brickwork repair to wall to left of front porch

Fig.27 Extension to west dated to between 1938 and 1973



Fig.28 Rear (north) elevation showing the two lean-to entrance porches for nos.2 & 3 Quemerford Gate Cottages, dating from between 1948-1973



Fig.29 Detail of coursed rubble of rear elevation, and disturbed stonework to left window jamb



Fig.30 Rear elevation window to east cottage showing replacement facings



Fig.31 Rear window to east cottage with chamfered and stopped lintel

Fig.32 Detail of above

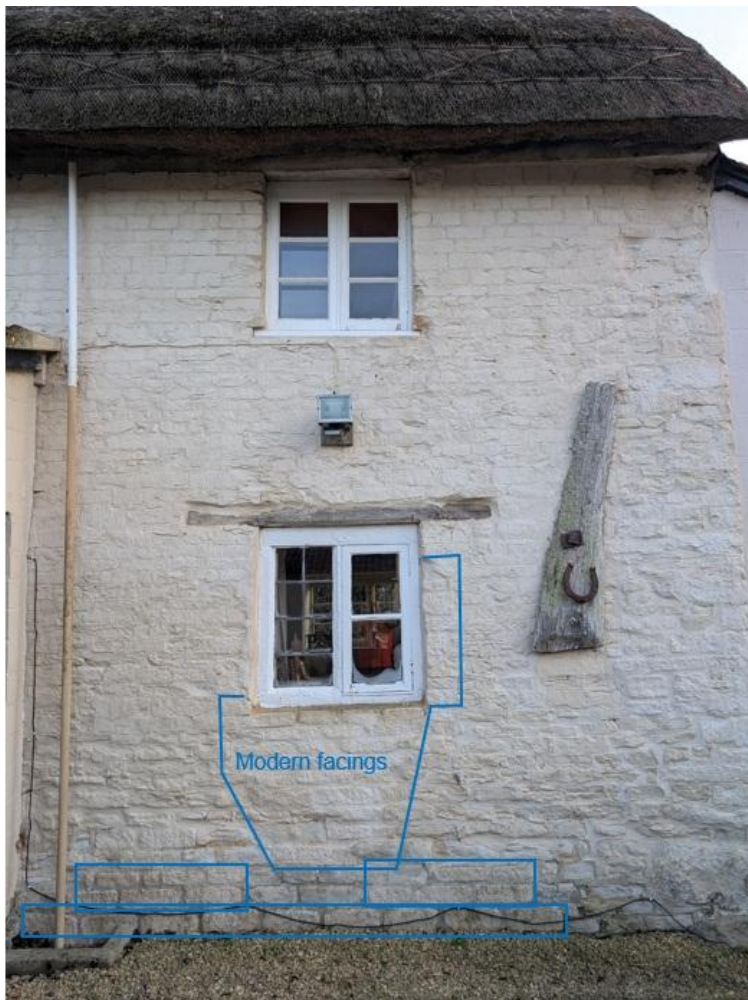


Fig.33 West cottage showing renewed facing to foot of wall. The regular coursing towards the top of the wall may suggest a renewal of the fabric. Note the wall anchor using an old timber as spreader



Fig.34a Ground floor window to west cottage with original pegged frame, chamfered and stopped lintel, and early leaded glazing. Patch of renewed stonework below window



Fig.34b Large area of blockwork refacing on east gable



Fig.34c Crittal-type metal-framed window and exterior brick stack



Fig.35 Blocked entrance to west end former cottage



Fig.36 Flagged floor in entrance porch to west end cottage



Fig.37 Blocked doorway into west cottage (left), store entry (right)

Fig.38 Modern softwood rafter roof of store

Interior

Ground floor

All doors are mid-20th century or later unless stated otherwise.

Kitchen: Where rooms are deeper than they are wide, it is typical for the **ceiling beams** to run parallel with the long walls. The kitchen beam presents as roughly carpentered, with visible evidence of side-axe marks, a typical finishing method in the 17th century, under the paint layers. Chamfer of approximately 2-3" (5-7.5cm), without visible stops at either end (**fig.39**). The joists are less heavily-painted and appear to be 20th century softwood replacements.

On the east gable end is a **blocked doorway**, now a window partially blocked with a fitted cupboard. This perhaps once communicated with a former lean-to against the east gable wall (**fig.39**).

The interior surfaces have all been renewed, including a 20th century tiled floor. Modern divided stable-type door to rear porch.

There is no visible evidence of a fireplace opening within the stack, nor is there any evidence of an opening to a former staircase that might have risen in the recess to the left of the stack. A customary arrangement was for the stair to rise from beside the chimney rather than the lobby entry, and it is possible that the modern stair has been reconfigured for the convenience of both rooms.



Fig.39 Kitchen looking to porch entrance



Fig.40 Rear window with seat and replacement casements



Fig.41 Kitchen looking to front wall and lobby entrance



Fig.42 Present stair and lobby looking west

Lobby entrance/stair

The original exterior entrance was against the stack, with an earlier version of the stair, which likely rose from the kitchen, where warm air from the hearth helped to heat the upper floor. The present stair may date from the restoration of the house as a single dwelling, though this is just a guess (**fig.42**).



Fig.43 Front entrance



Fig.44 Two steps down to living room. Because the kitchen and utility area was normally at the lower end of a traditional farmhouse, it is likely that the original floor has been dug out to increase the headroom

Living Room

The largest room in the house. It once appears to have had a quartered ceiling, perhaps with a central boss at the intersection of the beams (**figs.45 & 46**). When the house was two dwellings, it is certain that this large room was divided into two to form living and dining rooms for no.2 along the line of the boxed transverse feature (**fig.46**). After the removal of this likely partition, the transverse feature was propped by the present central post (**figs.45 & 46**). Again, the joists appear to be replacements, as is the fireplace surround, a Minster type with raised angled kerb dating from the same period as the dropping of the floor level (**fig.45**).

Visible on either side of the west gable end stack are two sections of beam, presumed to be the same beam, set against the west gable end, and apparently running through the chimney stack (**fig.45**). At either end is a metal strap to an external wall anchor, stabilising the walls at the west end (there is no reciprocal beam at the east end). This arrangement is of some age, and must pre-date the fireplace. It may have been fed through the wall some time after its construction to address historic movement, perhaps as early as the later 18th century, judging by the blacksmith-made straps (**figs.47 & 48**).



Fig.45 Living Room looking north-west to lean-to study/bathroom doorway. Note boxed tie on either side of fireplace



Fig.46 Living Room looking north-east to the back of the kitchen stack and projecting stair



Figs.47 & 48 Straps for wall anchors at south and north ends of west gable end beam

Study/Bathroom

This blockwork lean-to dates to after 1938 and contains all modern features (**figs.49 & 50**).



Fig.49 Bathroom in west end lean-to

Fig.50 Study with corner fireplace in west end lean-to

First Floor

Reached by a plain sawn timber straight flight mid-20th century stair with a quarter turn at the foot, with plank rail guard at the top (**figs.51 & 52**). Ceilings have axial beams as below, with additional narrow beams between the stack and the front wall (**figs.51 & 52**).

The two main rooms have been divided up into two smaller rooms and a landing area with closets and a WC. This arrangement appears to date from the early-mid 20th century from visible details, such as narrow planked doors, and plain chamfered skirtings and architrave surrounds. This arrangement may be a refurbishment of an existing 19th century upper floor plan.

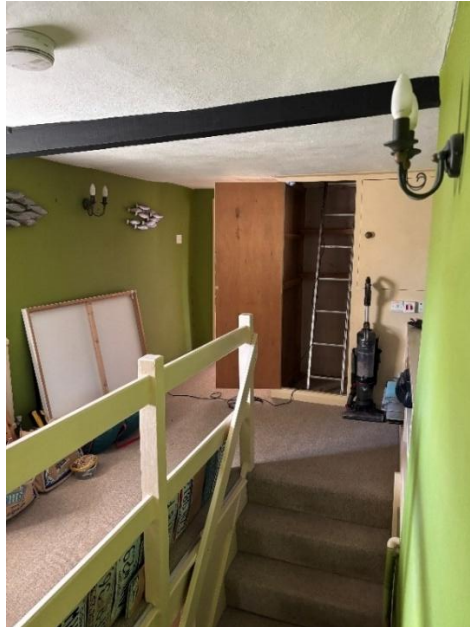


Fig.51 Looking east to bedroom 3, stair well on left

Fig.52 Looking west towards bedroom 1

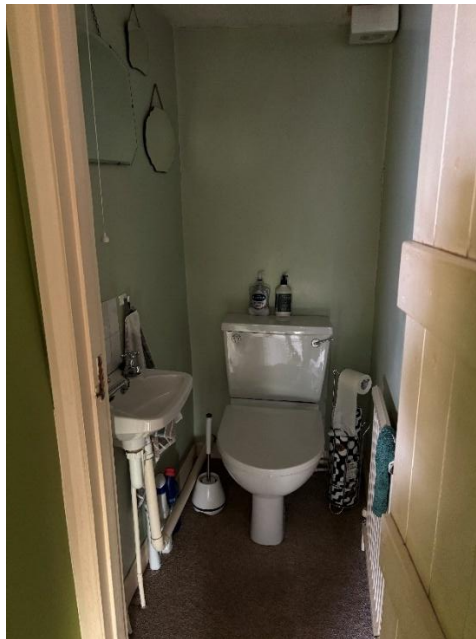


Fig.53 Chamfered axial beam between bedrooms 2 & 3, seen from bedroom 2

Fig.54 WC against east side of central stack



Fig.55 *West face of east transverse beam between stack and front wall with 20th century metal strapping*



Fig.56 *East face of the same beam (above) showing a scarfed-in section of later sawn softwood*

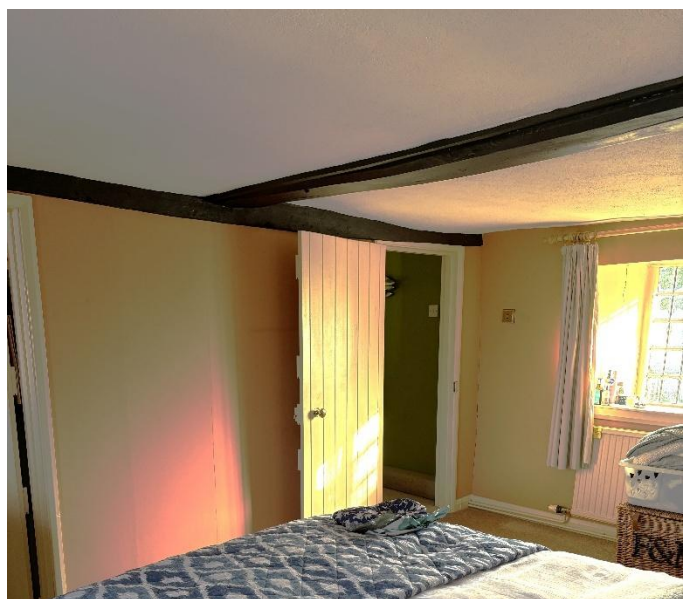
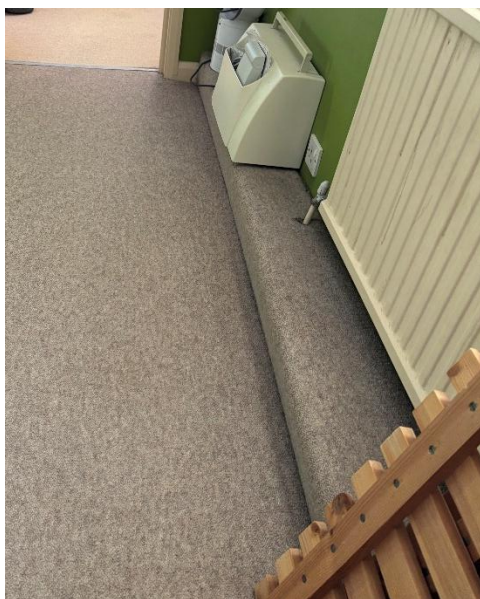


Fig.57 *Feature against front wall of landing, purpose unknown*

Fig.58 *Bedroom 1 looking towards landing*



Fig.59 Bedroom 1 looking towards dressing room

Fig.60 Step and concave stops with nicks, east end of axial beam in bedroom 1



Fig.61 West end of axial beam in bedroom 1. Note accidental uneven spacing of stops

Fig.62 Early-mid 20th century multi-plank door between bedroom 1 and landing

Quemerford Gate Cottage - Notes on roof

(For ease of reference cardinal directions are abbreviated N, S, etc)

The roof structure comprises three bays and two trusses, and a spine beam. The diagram below shows the layout and main features of the roof structure, omitting secondary timbers and those inserted after the primary build. The main stack rises centrally, and extends from the rear eaves forwards for just over half the span, allowing access in front to both sides (**fig.63**). This is a common arrangement for lobby-entry houses since the introduction of this house plan nationally in the late C16th to early C17th.

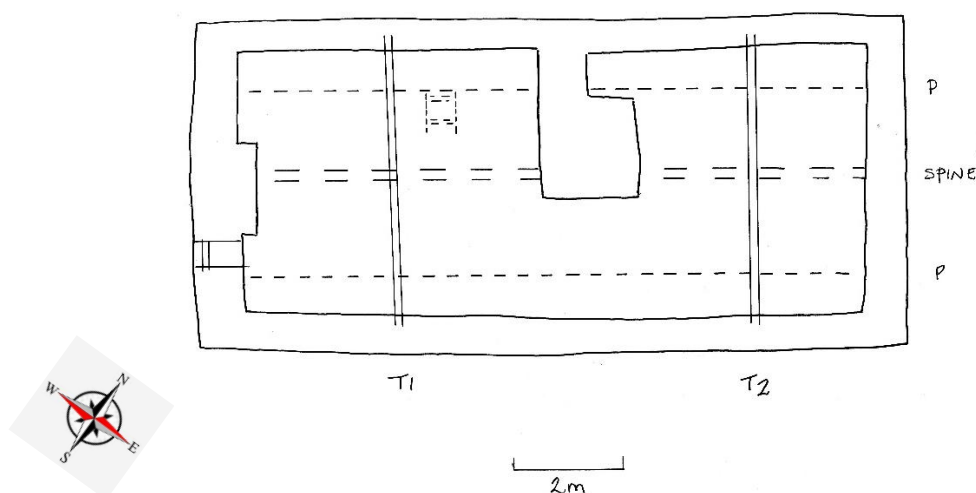


Fig.63 Sketch roof plan

Most of the timbers in the roof are of small scantling, improperly squared, waney, and many still with bark. Some are re-used. This is, of course, not unusual for a small farmhouse or a cottage for a farm tenant or worker. Given this, and the passage of time, many timbers have deflected or outright failed, and the roof now contains much propping and repairs, mostly of “rough and ready” quality – again this is not unusual.

The roof space is now lit by a gable window in the SW elevation, and there was formerly a small dormer through the thatch at high level on the rear (NW) elevation. The roof space has also been provided with a ceiling, using thin nailed-on ceiling joists, and lined with limewashed lath-and-plaster, although there is no evidence for a floor covering over the floor joists which are little more than ceiling joists from the first-floor bedrooms below. The accommodation this provided in the roof was therefore probably more for secure storage than living space – if it was intended for living space then this was limited to the first bay SW of the stack. The evidence (from truss 1, and from the access stairs, both to be described below), suggests this use of the roof space was purpose-designed from the primary construction.

The roof will be described from SW to NE.

End bay, south-west of Truss 1

There is no truss at the SW end wall, which is of chalkstone rubble, and the single tier of butt purlins are embedded directly into the wall. Both purlins are deflecting and the one in the rear slope is now propped (**fig.67**). The small gable window in the end wall is probably an insertion or replacement, as indeed is the rubble stack which rises on this wall; its topmost courses are in brick (**fig.65**) and there is an area of disturbed stonework immediately adjacent on its N side. (Externally its inserted origin is obvious). There is no ridge piece in this bay, or elsewhere in the roof. The wall plates are not visible from within the roof, but externally the plate in this NW corner of the cottage can be seen, and therefore a wall plate *is* probably present on both the front and rear walls.



Fig.64 – General view of the SW end bay, looking to the gable window and stack – note the nails from lost laths



Figs.65 and 66 – (left) detail of the end gable stack showing brick courses (right) floor with spine beam in the end bay



Figs.67 and 68 - (left) the propped purlin in the NW corner of the house (right) lost former ceiling to this bay

Truss 1

This truss is substantially intact, and is an interrupted collar truss, with off-centre door opening, but otherwise closed with wattle-and-plaster (**fig.71**). The collar is single-pegged to the principal, which is rough, and still rounded on one side. The truss apex detail is not readily visible – it appears to be simply halved and no peg could be seen, unlike T2 to be described later. The tiebeam to the truss is in scantling little more than a heavy floor joist which projects down into the bedroom below (**fig.69**), where it is nevertheless seen to be continuous, not two beams jointed to the spine beam. Instead, the tiebeam takes priority over the spine beam which is mortised into it, and thus acts as a proper tie to prevent spread. Also in the bedroom below are what may be the remains of a small chamfer and stop to the beam (**fig.70**). (This arrangement is unlike the arrangement at T2, to be described later).

The truss has been strengthened by a large vertical post which adjoins the jamb of the door opening, and loads down to the tiebeam.



Figs.69 and 70 - (left) the tiebeam of T1, projecting down into the bedroom below, with the spine beam mortised into it; (right) possible remains of a chamfer and stop at the NW end of the tie

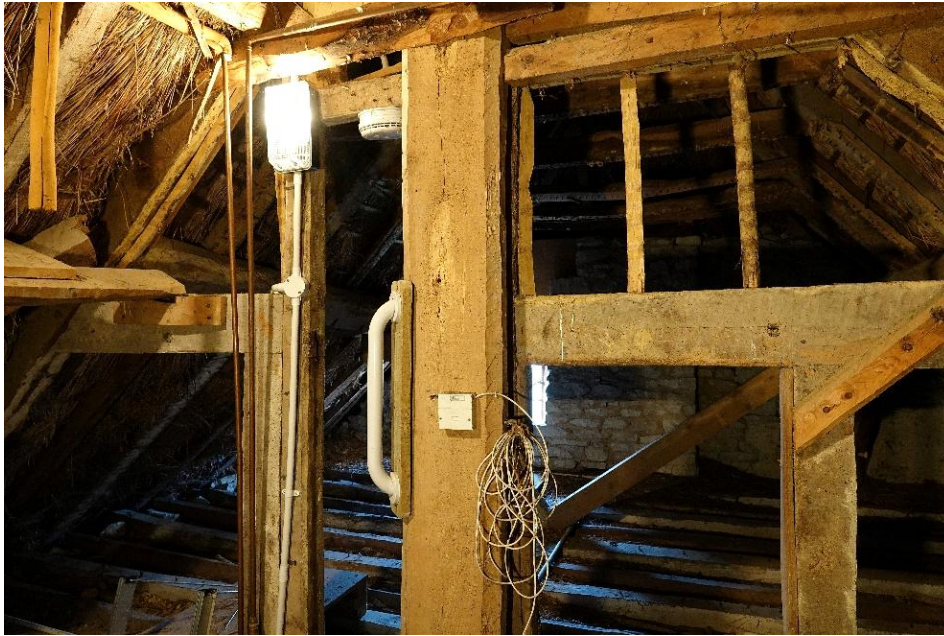


Fig.71 – Truss T1 from the NE side. The heavy post to which the grab rail is affixed is a later insertion

There is an upper collar to the truss and this forms the head of the door opening; it has a slight camber. The jambs of the door opening are partly obscured by later timbers. The NW jamb may be a re-used timber as it has vacant peg-holes and the collar appears to be secured to it by a single peg not a tenon (**fig.74**). However, the SE jamb is clearly mortised and pegged to the collar and must be primary (**fig.72**).



Fig.72 – A view of Truss T1 from the SW side



Figs. 73 & 74 – (left) another view of Truss T1 from the SW side (right) peg-hole in the SE jamb

The truss has stave grooves in the upper faces of the floor tiebeam and the collar (**fig.77**), and these correspond with stave holes in the soffits of the collar and upper collar. Some hazel staves survive (**fig.73**). Above the upper collar the infilling itself survives, with a coarse plastered on the NE side, towards the central stack bay, but the SW side, to the end bay, is unplastered leaving exposed the rough hazel wattling (**fig.76**). This would suggest that the roof space in the end bay was used for lesser purposes, perhaps storage, but that facing the central stack, and therefore warmer, warranted a superior finish for use as a sleeping chamber – this chamber was also the only bay in the roof which was lit, by a small eyebrow rear dormer through the thatch, probably unglazed.



Figs. 75 & 76 – (left) plastered face of the upper part of T1, facing to the central stack; (right) the unplastered face to the end wall



Fig.77- details of truss T1 showing the stave groove in collar upper face

Bay north-east of Truss 1

This bay is structurally similar to that SW of T1. Both purlins in the single tier have failed and been strengthened with replacement timbers nailed on (**figs.78 & 79**). On the rear slope here and elsewhere an additional upper purlin has been added, held by nailed birds-mouthed spacer beams, which have themselves failed.





Figs.78 & 79 - the bay NE of T1 – (above) the front slope, showing failed butt purlin (below) the rear slope, again with a failed purlin and above that, an added upper purlin held by a spacer beam, birdsmouthed and nailed



Figs.80 & 81- the eyebrow dormer NE of T1 – (left) in context (right) in detail

This bay has been lit by a small dormer through the rear slope at high level, probably unglazed (**figs.80 & 81**). This has now been thatched over but it retains its head beam and two hazel staves.

Area adjacent to the central stack

The area in front of the stack has some interesting features. One might normally expect to find full trusses either side of the stack²⁰, but at the subject cottage they are not present. Since the stack extends, as far as can be ascertained, to the rear external wall, and the purlins on this slope load directly to the stack, then here such trusses may not be necessary, but the front of the stack is set well clear of the front wall of the cottage, which means there is no lateral restraint, nor proper principal rafters to carry the purlin to T2 across the relatively long bay. Instead, the cottage relies on two heavy floor joists from the front wall to the stack, defining the stair opening below. Indeed, it is clear from the pattern of joisting that the stairs rose into the roof space, allowing space for a winder stair of quite reasonable dimension (**fig.82**). The purlins are carried on a heavy common rafter, here acting as a principal rafter, mid-way across the stair area. They are now extensively propped.



Fig.82 – the area in front of the central stack where the stairs ascended. Note the use of heavy floor joists to provide lateral restraint

²⁰ The best-known example of such trusses being present either side of the central stack is Pendean, a house of 1609 from Midhurst, now re-located to the Weald and Downland Museum at Singleton, West Sussex.



Fig.83 – a view from NE of the central stack along the front of the roof space looking SW to the far end wall. In the foreground is T2. Note the extensive propping necessary. The upper purlin and the collars visible are all later additions

NE of the central stack, to Truss T2 and the NE end wall

These bays are structurally similar to those already described. The single tier of purlins has been supplemented by added secondary upper purlins. The **primary purlins** throughout the roof have small cutbacks where they meet the purlins (**figs.85 & 86**). The purlins have a minimal chamfer along their lower edge, a familiar carpenter's practise rather than a desire for decoration. The purlin butt joint is a through mortise with the tenon for each purlin extending right through the mortise, and small soffit spurs. The whole joint was secured held by a single peg.



Fig.84 – a view from the NE end wall through T2 to the central stack and south-westwards. The upper purlins and both the collars in the foreground are secondary as are the numerous props



Figs.85 & 86 – details of the purlins showing the butt mortising, and the small cutback - (left) the southern principal of T2; (right) the northern principal of T2, with its single peg just visible

The principal rafters of T2 are extensively propped and that on the NW slope has failed at the purlin joint, a common weakness (**fig.85**). Perhaps as a result of this, or possibly its cause, the collar is now missing. Examination of the vacant mortise for the collar on the NW principal reveals that the peg is still present, intact within the vacant mortise (**fig.86**). The consequential absence of lateral restraint no longer provided by the truss is particularly significant because there is no tiebeam for this truss – unlike T1 there is not even a thin member, perhaps because T2, unlike T1, does not have to support a cross-partition above it. For T2, the only restraint other than the added secondary strengthening, is therefore provided by the floor joists. As already noted, these do not run from wall to wall because the cottage employs a single spine beam rather than transverse beams. The heaviest of the roof floor joists are single-dovetailed into the spine beam (**fig.91**), a joint clearly chosen for its ability to resist spread, but the more numerous lighter ones are simply accommodated (nailed?) into open mortise housings. The fact that spread has not been a problem testifies to the effectiveness of this strategy, and, of course, to the lightweight nature of thatch as a roof covering.

The principals of T2 rise to a bridled apex, single-pegged (**fig.90**).

The NE end wall is in rubble, plastered, but has been extensively rebuilt in modern blockwork. The primary purlins are embedded into it. Both the purlins have in their upper faces vacant angle housings for a brace, now lost (**figs.92 & 93**). This would appear to be for a windbrace, a late survival from a much earlier tradition. In a cottage of this date the lost braces would have been straight not curved. The brace would have risen in the plane of the slope but, unusually, they were present above the purlin, not below it.²¹

²¹ This is probably because the purlin tier is set quite low down on the slopes. Alternatively, the vacant housings on the purlin might possibly be for a diagonal dragon-brace across into the wall, but the angle appears wrong for this interpretation. Were it not for the fact that the two purlins both have exactly the same feature at exactly the same distance from the end wall, they could be interpreted as relic features



Fig.87 – Truss T2, looking NE to the end wall. On the left, the principal has failed and is now propped extensively. This view also shows the blockwork in the end wall



Fig.88 – Truss T2, the failed NW principal. Note the absence of a tiebeam

from old purlins re-used. It is possible that a later repair process meant the purlins have been inverted upside-down, and the original windbrace was downwards, as is more usual.



Figs.89 & 90 – details of T2; (left) vacant mortise for the missing collar; (right) the apex detail



Fig.91 – The spine beam showing the single-dovetail of the heavier joists



Figs.92 & 93 – vacant housings for a lost windbrace on the purlins near the NE end wall (left) the NW purlin; (right) the SE purlin



Fig.94 – View along the NW side and purlin of the end bay from T2 in the foreground to the wall

Interpretation

Ignoring the later propping and strengthening, this simple cottage roof shows carpentry consistent with a single build, and considerable economy of materials. The techniques used were traditional, with pegged mortise-and-tenon jointing, and single-pegged bridled apices without a ridge piece. Such techniques have a long period of use and there is little firm evidence for precise dating. Some features are hang-overs from an earlier tradition notably wind-bracing, and the use of wattle-and-plaster.

Nevertheless, a date in the **range late C17th to early C18th** would accord with the design of the lobby-entry plan and the spine beam roof. More specific evidence for the date suggested is: the slight purlin cutbacks; some limited (straight) wind-bracing; use of half-hipped ends; slight collar cambering; butt purlin tenons overlapping in the joint; - all are typical of the period. There is an absence of features to indicate a later date, the mid- and late-C18th, such as staggering of purlins; long purlin cutbacks; use of long raking bracing across the common rafters; apices with *angled* notches; or notch-lapped collars.

The use of wattle-and-plaster as infill to T1 is interesting and demonstrates the innate conservatism of rural craftsmen, long retaining a medieval technique, albeit with the use of the “new” sand/lime plaster rather than the old-fashioned clay daub²². In this connection it is relevant to note that the roof space was finished with lath-and-plastering. Perhaps the laths represent a later “improvement” to the cottage, but it seems more likely that both the “new” technique of lathing and the “old” one of wattling were both used in the primary build, in which case the cottage gives a snapshot into evolving craft traditions.

²² See Paula Sunshine, *Wattle and Daub*, 2006.

Appendix 1: Land Tax Redemption 1798 for John Horton

No. of Register.	Names of Proprietors.	Names of Occupiers.	Sums Assessed.			Date of Contract.
			£.	s.	d.	
	Marquess Lansdown	In ^o Horton Washington	3	5		
	D ^o	So ^o Bedmans L ^o Reuter	0	~		
	D ^o	So ^o Pyke L ^o Traill's Mill	17	~		
	In ^o W Heneage Esq	Step ^r Keate Hack S ^o 14	11	10		
	D ^o	J W Heneage Part of Banister	2	15	3 1/2	
	D ^o	In ^o Horton Part of D ^o	14	6		
	The Rev ^d Tho ^s Heath Andrews	Heath the Mill	3	3	6	
	D ^o	Peter Gundrys Late Radnow	1	6	11	
	So ^o Oriel Late Mr ^r Henry Staudrells	Singer for Bakers	12	11		25 th Mar 1799
24853	D ^o	D ^o Radlocks	2			
	D ^o	D ^o Franklins	14	3 1/2		
	Mr John Bleaden	Mr Bollin the Mill	15	6		20 th Mar 1799
5793	D ^o	Peter Gundry L ^o Radnow	14	3		D ^o
	Mr R Hale	Self Bartholomews	9	11 1/2		8 th Dec 1799
24937	D ^o	D ^o Late Vincents	16			
14823	W ^m Vorthy Esq	Mr Rob ^t Wyngton Park Leaze	10	3		25 th Nov 1799
6654	W ^r Rob ^t Smith	Step ^r Keate Land in field	17	10		23 rd Feb 1799
	In ^o Butcher	In ^o Butcher House	14			
	Mrs Ann Stretch	W ^m Hadril for Land	14			
	In ^o Woodard	Isaac Smith L ^o Woodards	3	2		
	Ralph Mertimer	R. Mertimer House	7	14		
	W ^r Sarah Fry	Self Late Pounds	1	12	10	
	W ^r Merewether	D ^o Sands	1	3		

COUNTY of

PARISH of

293

An Assesment made in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the 38th Year of His Majesty's
Reign, for granting an Aid to His Majesty by a Land Tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the
Service of the Year 1790

294

No. of Register.	Names of Proprietors.	Names of Occupiers.	Sums Assessed.			Date of Contract.
			£.	s.	d.	
	Do	In ^o Horton the Farm	4	15	6	
	Mr Tho ^s Hancock	Do Late Streets	3	"	"	
58496	Joseph Gibbs	Josh Gibbs Soler	2	3	"	11 th June 1799
	Geo. Button	the Land Orchard & Hadrill	5	0		
✓	Ben ^r Verinton	Ben ^r Verinton House	2	0		
	Joseph Mills	Joseph Mills House	2	8		
	Rob ^t Moore	Rob ^t Moore P ^r viatts	14			
	In ^o Stanton Jun ^r	Rob ^t Harper				
		In ^o Stanton Senior				
		Mary Angell				
		Ja ^s Noble				
		In ^o Robince		0	"	
		Susan Lavinton				
		W ^m Millard				
		Lake Watermans				
	John Button	In ^o Burgefs				
		Rich ^d Brown				
		Rob ^t Orchard and		10	6	
		Ja ^s Noble Part of				
		Watermans				
✓			64	5	5	

Ex: M^L

Appendix 2: Will of George Gundry, proved 1849

George
Gundry
37

This is the last Will and Testament
of me George Gundry of Widdington in the County of Wills. I make public and declare in manner and form following
I give devise and bequeath all that my messuage farm lands and accre-
ditaments situate in the Parishes of Widdington and Calne in the said
County of Wills and also all that my land and premises situate at a
Plot in the said County together with all other my freehold and lease-
hold messuages lands and accreditaments whatsoever and wheresoever
with their appurtenances and all and singular my money securities for
money debts farming stock and implements in husbandry and all other
my personal estate and effects which I shall be possessed of or entitled
to at the time of my decease except my household furniture hereinafter
disposed of by this my Will unto and to the use of my Brothers Will-
iam Gundry and Thomas Devereux Gundry and my Son John Gundry and
Son in law William Devereux May that they be executors administrators

and assigns according to the nature and quality of the same respectively &c.
whenever upon the trusts and to and for the intents and purposes therein af-
ter expressed and declared of and concerning the same And I do hereby declare
my Will to be that the said William Gundry Thomas Seager Gundry John
Gundry and William Seapour May and the survivors and survivor of
them and the heirs executors administrators and assigns of such survivor
do and shall with all convenient speed after my decease sell in and convert
into money my said personal estate and effects or such part thereof as
shall not consist in money and absolutely sell and dispose of my said
freeholds and leaseholds messuages lands and tenements either entirely and
altogether or in parcels by public auction or private contract for such price
or price or sum or sums of money as to them my said trustees or trustee
shall seem meet And for the purposes aforesaid I do hereby authorize
and direct my said trustees and trustee for the time being to enter in
to make and execute all such contracts conveyances assignments and
assurances whatsoever for effectually conveying assigning and assuring
the said tenements and premises respectively to the purchaser or pur-
chasers thereof his her or their respective heirs executors administrators
or assigns And I do hereby declare that my said trustees and the sur-
vivors and survivor of them and the heirs executors administrators and
assigns of such survivor shall stand and be possessed of and interested
in the money to be produced from the sale or sales hereinbefore de-
creted to be made and to be produced from that part of my personal es-
tate which I have directed to be raised in and converted into money as
And also of and in the money of or to which I shall be possessed of or en-
titled to at the time of my decease Upon trust by with and out of the same
to pay satisfy and discharge all my just debts funeral and testamentary
expenses and the expenses of carrying the trusts of this my Will into effect
And subject thereto and to the payment of the legacy of one thousand &
and fifty pounds hereinafter bequeathed to my dear wife Anne Gundry
and to the retaining in their hands of the sum of Two thousand pounds
to be applied as hereinafter mentioned do and shall pay and transfer
one equal moiety or half part of the clear residue of the said trust money
after answering and satisfying the trusts and purposes aforesaid unto
my only son the said John Gundry his executors administrators and
assigns And as to for and concerning the other equal moiety or half
part of the clear residue of the said said trust money Upon trust that I
my said trustees do and shall retain throughout the sum of one thou-
sand pounds part thereof in their hands to be applied as hereinafter
mentioned And do and shall pay and transfer the residue thereof unto
my daughter Ann the wife of the said William Seapour May to whom
I give and bequeath the same accordingly And in case my said daugh-
ter shall depart this life in my lifetime Then I give and bequeath
the sum of one thousand pounds part of the last mentioned trust or
money unto my son in law the said William Seapour May to and
for the use and benefit And I give and bequeath the residue of
such last mentioned trust money and the interest dividends and annual
produce thereof unto the said and children of my said daughter who
shall live to attain the or the age of twenty one years and if more
than one to be equally divided between them but if my said daughter
shall so depart this life without leaving any child or children or leav-
ing such and the said or they shall all die under the age of twenty one
years Then I give and bequeath such last mentioned residue of the
said trust money unto my said son John Gundry his executors ad-
ministrators and assigns And I do hereby will and direct that my
said trustees shall stand possessed of the said sum of two thousand pounds
hereinbefore directed to be retained by them in their hands Upon trust to

lay out and invest the same in their or his names or name in the Stocks &c
or public funds of Great Britain or at interest upon Government or good &
mortgage security with power to alter and vary such securities and so and
shall receive the interest dividends and annual produce of the said sum of
Two thousand pounds and pay the same unto my said Wife Anne Sundry
and her assigns during her natural life and from and after her decease
I give and bequeath one equal half part of the said sum of Two thousand
pounds and the securities on which the same shall be invested unto my
said Son John Sundry his executors administrators and assigns and I
give and bequeath the other equal half part thereof unto my said daughter
Ann Mary in case she shall be then living but if my said daughter
shall depart this life in the lifetime of my said Wife leaving any Child or
Children Then I give and bequeath the said last mentioned equal half
part of the said sum of Two thousand pounds and the securities on which
the same shall be invested unto the Child or Children of my said
daughter who shall live to attain this or her age of twenty one years
and if more than one to be equally divided between them but if there be
shall be no Child of my said daughter who shall live to attain the said
age of twenty one years Then I give and bequeath the entirety of the said
sum of Two thousand pounds and the securities on which the same
shall be invested unto my said Son John Sundry his executors adminis-
trators and assigns and I do hereby also will and direct that my said
trustees shall stand possessed of the said sum of one thousand pounds &
therebefore directed to be retained by them in their hands & pursuant to
lay out and invest the same on the like securities as I have before direct-
ed the said sum of Two thousand pounds to be laid out and invested &
with the like power to alter and vary such securities and so and shall in
like manner receive the interest dividends and annual produce thereof &
and pay the same unto my said daughter Ann Mary until her young-
est Child shall attain this or her age of twenty one years When I give
and bequeath the said sum of one thousand pounds and the securities
on which the same shall be invested unto and equally between the
Child and Children of my said daughter who shall be then living to be
equally divided between them if more than one but if there shall be only
one such Child Then I give and bequeath the same to such only Child &
and I do direct my said trustees to pay and transfer the said sum of
One thousand pounds and the securities on which the same shall be
invested accordingly and in case there shall be no Child of my said
daughter who shall live to attain the age of twenty one years Then I
direct my said trustees to pay the interest dividends and annual produce
of the said sum of one thousand pounds unto my said daughter and
her assigns during her natural life and from and after the decease of
my said daughter and failure of any Child or Children as aforesaid I give
and bequeath the said sum of one thousand pounds and the Stocks &c
funds and securities on which the same shall be invested unto my said
Son John Sundry his executors administrators and assigns I give and
bequeath unto my said Wife Anne Sundry the sum of one thousand and
fifty pounds of lawful money fifty pounds part thereof to be paid her by my said
trustees as soon as conveniently may be after my decease and the remaining
sum of one thousand pounds within twelve months after the happening of
that event with interest in the meantime after the rate of four pounds per
cent per annum And I give and bequeath unto my said Wife Anne Sundry
during her life the use and enjoyment of all my household furniture
plate linen and china and from and after her decease I give and bequeath
my said household furniture plate linen and china unto and equally between
my said Son John Sundry and daughter Ann Mary in equal shares and
proportions and in case my said daughter shall depart this life in the

lifetime of my said Wife leaving any child or children Then I give and be-
 quate her share of my said household furniture plate linen and china
 to the child and children of my said daughter living at the time of the
 decease of my said Wife to be equally divided between them if more or
 than one but in default of such child or children I give and bequate the
 entirety of my said household furniture plate linen and china unto my
 said son John Gundry his executors administrators and assigns Also I
 give and bequate unto my said Wife for her own use and benefit &
 all my stock of provisions wines and liquors which shall be in and
 about my dwellinghouse at the time of my decease And I do hereby
 nominate constitute and appoint my said Brothers William Gundry
 and Thomas Seager Gundry and my said son John Gundry and son
 in law William Seymour Olney Executors In trust of this my last Will
 and Testament And I direct my said trustees and trustee in the event
 of any child or children of my said daughter Ann Olney becoming or
 entitled in expectancy to any presumptive share or shares of the said
 trust monies in the meantime and until the vesting thereof respec-
 tively to pay and apply the interest dividends and annual produce of
 such share or shares to which any such child or children may be
 so entitled for the use of their maintenance clothing and education res-
 pectively And I do hereby declare that the receipt or receipts in writing of
 the trustees or trustee for the time being acting in the execution of
 the trusts of this my Will for any sum or sums of money payable to
 him or them under or by virtue of this my Will shall effectually
 discharge the person or persons to whom the same respectively or
 shall be given his her or their heirs executors administrators and
 assigns from being answerable or accountable for the misapplication
 or nonapplication thereof or being in any way obliged or constrained to
 set to the application of the money in such receipt or receipts res-
 pectively expressed or acknowledged to be received And I do direct that
 the trustees acting in the trusts of this my Will shall not be answer-
 able the one for the order of the other nor for the signing receipts for the
 sake of conformity nor for any involuntary loss And that it shall be
 lawful for them to reimburse themselves respectively their costs and
 expenses discharging their trusts In witness whereof I the said George
 Gundry the Testator have to this my last Will and Testament con-
 tained in four sheets of paper set my hand to the three first sheets
 thereof and to the fourth and last sheet set my hand and seal the
 ninth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
 dred and forty one — Geo: Gundry Esq — signed sealed Pub-
 lished and declared by the said George Gundry the Testator as and for
 his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who in his presence
 at his request and in the presence of each other have subscribed our
 names as Witnesses hereto — William Forde Chippenhams Will —
 Sarah Sefton Readington

This is a Codicil

to be annexed to and taken as part
 of the last Will and Testament of me George Gundry of Widdowington
 in the County of Wilts Gentleman which Will bears date the ninth
 day of February last past Whereas by my said Will I have given and
 devised all that my messuage farm lands and appurtenances situate
 in the Parishes of Widdowington and Calne in the said County of Wilts
 with my lands and premises in the parish of Dorset in the said
 County and to the use of my Brothers William Gundry and Thomas
 Seager Gundry my son John Gundry and my son in law William Sey-
 mour Olney their heirs and assigns upon trust to sell the same and

retire and apply the purchase money in manner as in my said Will is
mentioned & now in order that my said Son John Sundry may have the
option of becoming the purchaser of my said messuage farm lands and ex-
hereditaments situate in the parishes of Stedington and Calne aforesaid
or either of the portions thereof as after specified I do Will and direct that
they the said William Sundry Thomas Scager Sundry and William
Stephens May and the survivors and survivor of them and the heirs and
assigns of such survivor prior to the offering my said messuage farm lands
and hereditaments for sale according to the direction of my said Will do
and shall forthwith after my decease offer to sell the same unto my said
Son John Sundry on the terms after mentioned, that is to say, my said
messuage farm and lands called With Farm including late Chute's land
and late Drugges's Cottage and Garden at the sum of three thousand two
hundred and three pounds thirteen shillings and four pence All those ele-
ven acres and twenty one perches, more or less of land some time since
purchased by me of Messrs Waylen and Tibby at the sum of six hundred
pounds and six shillings And all those four acres three roods and eight
perches more or less of land lately purchased by me of the trustees under
the Will of the late Mr William Bailey at the sum of three hundred and
seventy two pounds thirteen shillings being the respective cost price I
paid for the same farm lands and hereditaments including the timber or
growing thereon and law and other expenses attending the purchase in
And in case my said Son shall consent and agree to become the purcha-
ser thereof or either of the before mentioned portions thereof then I will
and direct that they the said William Sundry Thomas Scager Sundry
and William Stephens May and the survivors and survivor of them or the
heirs and assigns of such survivor do and shall on receiving the purchase
money release convey and assure my said farm lands and hereditaments
or such portion thereof to agreed to be purchased as aforesaid unto my said
Son the heirs and assigns or as he or they shall direct or appoint And I do
hereby declare that the receipt and receipts in writing of the said William
Sundry Thomas Scager Sundry and William Stephens May or the survi-
vors or survivor of them shall be a good and effectual discharge to my Son
the heirs and assigns for the purchase money paid by him to them as
fully and as effectually as if the my said Son had not been named a trustee
in my said Will and had become the purchaser of my said messuage farm
and lands under the trusts thereof And I do hereby further Will and direct
that my said trustees named in my said Will shall stand possessed of the
money which shall come to their hands by the ways and means aforesaid
upon trust to pay and apply the same according to the trusts of my said
Will And I do further Will and direct that in case my said Son John Sun-
dry shall for the space of six calendar months next after my decease
delay or neglect to enter into a written Contract for the purchase of my said
messuage farm and lands or for either of the portions thereof then and in
that case I direct my said trustees named in my said Will to protect &
with the sale of my said messuage farm lands and hereditaments or such
portion thereof not purchased for by my said Son according to the directions
and trusts of my said Will I give and bequeath after the decease of my Will
Ante Sundry unto my said Son John Sundry my watch, gold chain and
seals And I give and bequeath unto my Eldest Son John Clark Esquire of
Mr Abraham Clark of Petersham the sum of twenty pounds to be paid
for by my trustees within six months after my decease And I do in
all other respects confirm my said Will In witness whereof I the said
George Sundry the Testator have to this a Codicil to my last Will and
Testament set my hand and seal this twentieth day of April in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one - Geo Sundry
Signed Sealed published and declared by the said Testator George Sundry &

as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who
in his presence at his request and in the presence of each other have subscribed
our names as witnesses hereto - William Steele Chippinham Mills - Sarah
Sepher - Madineten -

This is a Second Codicil to the within written Will
of me the within named George Gundry I direct my trustees within me
named to retain in their hands out of the clear residue of my estate and effects
the sum of one thousand pounds and lay the same out at interest on the
like securities and in like manner as I have within directed them with
regard to the within mentioned sum of Two thousand pounds and pay
the interest dividends and annual produce of the said sum of one thou-
sand pounds unto my said within named Wife Anne Gundry during her
life over and above the interest and dividends of the said within mention-
ed sum of Two thousand pounds And after the decease of my said Wife
I will and direct my said trustees to pay and apply the said sum of one
thousand pounds according to the trusts of my said Will in case this
Codicil has never been made And I direct this Codicil to be annexed
to and taken as part of my said Will In witness whereof I have at
London to my hand this twentieth day of April one thousand eight
hundred and forty four - Geo. Gundry - Signed by the said George
Gundry as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament in the
presence of us who in his presence and in the presence of each other
have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto - Sarah Sepher -
Madinetene - James Clark Madineten -

Proved at London with two Codicils 19th Dec^r 1849 before the
Judge by the oaths of Thomas George Gundry the Brother John &
Gundry the Son and William Lapmore May three of the executors to
whom admou was granted having been first sworn by Common Seal
to administer. Power reserved of making the like grant to William
Gundry the Brother also the other executors when he shall apply for a
like same.

Appendix 3:

Calne tithe apportionment, 1844 (WSA T/A Calne; Wiltshire Family History Society index; accessed via knowyourplace/wiltshire)

George Heneage Walker Heneage, owner; George Spackman, occupier.

663, Path Mead, pasture, 8-3-15

664, Great Water Mead, water mead, 11-0-30

665, Lower Common Piece, pasture, 3-1-35

666, Hail Lane, Pasture, 3-0-6,

668, Part of Great Water Mead, plantation, 1-0-34

669, Part of Lower Common Piece, pasture 1-0-15

670, Homestead, 1-2-23, **Hayle Farm**

671, Orchard, orchard, 0-1-36,

672, Cowleaze, pasture, 17-2-1,

673, Rough Mead, pasture, 7-1-17, ; d

674, Calves House Ground, pasture, 11-2-0

675, The Five Acres, pasture, 6-0-6,

676, Plantation, -, 0-0-12,

700, Great Barn Piece etc, arable, 6-2-33,

701, Water Mead, water mead, 4-2-0,

703, Part of Quemerford Common, 1-1-8

704, House & Garden, - 0-1-6, **Quemerford Gate Cottage**

709, Lane, road, 0-1-12,

715, Mill Ground, arable, 2-0-30,

716, Airing Ground, arable, 6-0-0,

747, Labour-in-Vain Piece, arable, 4-3-13,

760, The Marsh, Pasture, 7-0-20,

c 100 acres

Appendix 4: Registers of Electors (WSA A1/355 passim)

Date	Address	Name	Notes
2 & 3 Quemerford Gate, SN11 8UL			trail goes cold around 1869
			"a." next to a name is for an absent voter
			"J" is for juror
2023	Quemerford Gate Cottage	Peter Hitchings	
		Hannah L. Mason	
		Jennifer Horton	
2014	Quemerford Gate Cottage	Byron T. Horton	
		Jennifer Horton	
2010	Quemerford Gate Cottage	Byron T. Horton	
		Jennifer Horton	
2006	Quemerford Gate Cottage	Byron T. Horton	
		Jennifer Horton	
2001	Quemerford Gate Cottage	Byron T. Horton	
		Jennifer Horton	
1995-1996	Quemerford Gate Cottage	Byron T. Horton	
		Jennifer Horton	

1990-1991	Quemerford Gate Cottage	Byron T. Horton	
		Jennifer Horton	
1974-1975	Quemerford Gate Cottage	Edward English	
		Margaret English	
		Dorothea E. Cook	
1970	2 Quemerford Gate	George Walton	
		Marjorie Walton	
	3 Quemerford Gate	Derek B. Godwin	
		Bernice Y. Godwin	
1964-1965	2 Quemerford Gate	Robert James Godwin	
		Barbara Elizabeth Godwin	
	3 Quemerford Gate	Robert Comley	
		Annie Comley	
1959-1960	Quemerford Gate	Charlotte Clifford	
	Quemerford Gate Cots.	Stanley C. Pearce	
		Dorothy Kate Pearce	
		Albert E. Cuss	
		Catherine M. Cuss	
1955-1956	Quemerford Gate	Charlotte Clifford	

	Quemerford Gate Cots.	Stanley C. Pearce	
		Dorothy Kate Pearce	
1950	Quemerford Gate	Leonard T. Bell	
		Ida May Bell	
		Frederick Higgins	
	Quemerford Gate Cots.	Arthur E. Goodship	
	Hereafter no mention of "Quemerford Gate cottages" again		
1949-1950	Quemerford Gate	Charlotte Clifford	
		Ronald Clifford	
	53 Quemerford Gate	Donald Lynes	
		Margaret Lynes	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Rose Bandy	
		Edwin P. Saunders—J	
		Elise Elizabeth Saunders	
1948-1949	Quemerford Gate	Charlotte Clifford	
		Ronald Clifford	
		Phyllis J. Clifford	
		Elworth Giddings	

		Annie Giddings	
		Margaret Giddings	
		Audrey Giddings	
	53 Quemerford Gate	Donald Lynes	
		Margaret Lynes	
	54 Quemerford Gate	Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Dorothy Coleman	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Rose Bandy	
		Edwin P. Saunders—J	
		Elise Elizabeth Saunders	
	Quemerford Farm Cottage	William Cleverly	
1947-1948	Quemerford Gate	Charlotte Clifford	
		Ronald Clifford	
		Phyllis J. Clifford	
		Elworth Giddings	
		Annie Giddings	
		Margaret Giddings	
		Audrey Giddings	

	53 Quemerford Gate	Donald Lynes	Quemerford Gate is split into nos. 53 and 54
		Margaret Lynes	
	54 Quemerford Gate	Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Dorothy Coleman	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Rose Bandy	
		Edwin P. Saunders—J	
		Elise Elizabeth Saunders	
	Quemerford Farm Cottage	William Cleverly	
1945	Quemerford Gate	Maurice E. Clifford	
		Charlotte Clifford	
		Phyllis J. Clifford	
		Elworth Giddings	
		Annie Giddings	
		Margaret Giddings	
		Audrey Giddings	
		John J. Wiltshire	
		Florence M. Wiltshire	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	

		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Dorothy Coleman	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Rose Bandy	
		Edwin P. Saunders	
		Elise Elizabeth Saunders	
1939-1940	Quemerford Gate	Lottie Clifford	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Elworth Giddings	
		Annie Giddings	
		Henry Spyer	
		Lucy Gertrude Spyer	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Charles Henry Gay—J	
		Olive May Gay	
1938-1939	Quemerford Gate	Lottie Clifford	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Lilian Jane Coleman	

		Elworth Giddings	
		Annie Giddings	
		Henry Habberfield	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Charles Henry Gay—J	
		Olive May Gay	
1937-1938	Quemerford Gate	Hannah Cleverly	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Lottie Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Henry Habberfield	
		Reginald Rouse	
		Mabel Honor Rouse	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Charles Henry Gay—J	
		Olive May Gay	
1936-1936	Quemerford Gate	Hannah Cleverly	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Lottie Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	

		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Stanley Cowley	
		a. William Reginald Rawlings	N M —
		Reginald Rouse	
		Mabel Honor Rouse	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Charles Henry Gay—J	
		Olive May Gay	
		Edward Reginald Rawlings	3396 — O land (abode Quemerford Gate farm)
1935-1936	Quemerford Gate	Hannah Cleverly	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Lottie Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Leslie Hutchings	
		Marjorie Hutchings	
		Winnie Marsh	
		a. William Reginald Rawlings	N M —
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Edward Reginald Rawlings	
		Bessie Rawlings	

1934-1935	Quemerford Gate	Hannah Cleverly	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Lottie Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Leslie Hutchings	
		Marjorie Hutchings	
		Winnie Marsh	
		a. William Reginald Rawlings	185 N M —
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Edward Reginald Rawlings	
		Bessie Rawlings	
1933-1934	Quemerford Gate	Hannah Cleverly	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Lottie Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Leslie Hutchings	
		Marjorie Hutchings	
		Winnie Marsh	

		William Reginald Rawlings	181 R —
		a. William Reginald Rawlings	185 N M —
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Edward Reginald Rawlings	
		Bessie Rawlings	
1931-1932	Quemerford Gate	William Clarke	
		Elizabeth C. Clarke	
		Hannah Cleverly	
		Charles Clark	
		Lottie Clifford	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Winnie Marsh	
		William Reginald Rawlings	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Edward Reginald Rawlings	
		Bessie Rawlings	
1930-1931	Quemerford Gate	William Clarke	
		Elizabeth C. Clarke	
		Hannah Cleverly	

		Lottie Clifford	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Winnie Marsh	
		William Reginald Rawlings	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Edward Reginald Rawlings	
		Bessie Rawlings	
1929-1930	Quemerford Gate	William Clarke	
		Elizabeth C. Clarke	
		Hannah Cleverly	
		Lottie Clifford	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Lilian Jane Coleman	
		Winnie Marsh	
		William Reginald Rawlings	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Edward Reginald Rawlings	
		Bessie Rawlings	

1928-1929	Quemerford Gate	William Clarke	
		Elizabeth C. Clarke	
		Hannah Cleverly	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		William Reginald Rawlings	
	Quemerford Gate Farm	Edward Reginald Rawlings	
		Bessie Rawlings	
1925	Quemerford Gate	William Clarke	
		Elizabeth C. Clarke	
		Hannah Cleverly	
		Maurice Ernest Clifford	
		Odwald Augustus Coleman	
		Archibald Ewins	
		Mary Ann Ewins	
		Mary J. Rowland	
1920	Quemerford Gate	Mary Dew	
		Walter Filer	
		Edward Mortimer	
		Reginald E. Rawlings	

		William Rowland	
		Mary J. Rowland	
1915	Quemerford Gate	James Cleverly	
		George Goodship	
1909	Quemerford Gate	James Cleverly	
		George Goodship	
		Albert Gray	
		Ernest Rumming	
1905	Quemerford Gate	James Cleverly	
		George Goodship	
		Albert Gray	
		Ernest Rumming	
1900	Quemerford Gate	James Cleverly	
		George Goodship	
		Albert Gray	
1895	Quemerford Gate	John Cleverly	
		James Cleverly	
		Thomas Eatwell	
		George Goodship	
		Albert Gray	

		Edwin Rumming	
		Hannah Woodward	
1890	*register does not state "Quemerford Gate", simply states "Quemerford"		
1886	Quemerford Gate	John Cleverly	
		Thomas Eatwell	
		Edward Smith	
		John Woodward	
1880	Quemerford Gate	Edward Maundrell	occupier of land
1875	Quemerford Gate	Edward Maundrell	occupier of land
1871	Quemerford Gate	Edward Maundrell	occupier of land
1869	Quemerford Gate	Edward Maundrell	occupier of land
1865	there is no "Quemerford Gate," only a number of "Quemerford" entries from here to 1840		
	These are the only "Quemerford" entries for these years		
1840-1841		Thomas Clark	freehold land - marsh
		William Gardner	three freehold houses - green

		Markham Heale	freehold factory and land
		Thomas Rutherford	freehold cottages - back row and bourough
		Isaac Sumner	three freehold cottages - stock
		David Manners	freehold house
		William Pinniger	five freehold cottages
1844-1845		Markham Heale (died)	
		Thomas Rutherford	
		David Manners	